

*Select*

# ITALIAN PROVERBS,

The most significant, very  
usefull for Travellers, and  
such as desire that  
*Language.*

The same newly made to speak  
English, and the obscurest places  
with Notes illustrated, usefull for  
such as happily aim not at the  
Language, yet would see  
the genius of the  
Nation.

By G. TORRIANO an Italian, Pro-  
fessour of the same Tongue: and  
Mr. of Arts.

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Sen.

*Etiam in pusillis rebus est sua gratia.*

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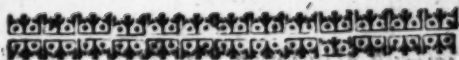
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Al Nobil.<sup>mo</sup> & Ecc.<sup>mo</sup>

Sig.<sup>re</sup> il Sig.<sup>re</sup>

M I L D M A Y,

Conte di *Westmerland*, Barone  
de le *Spencer e Burgwash*,  
Patrone mio. Oss.<sup>no</sup>

**E**ssendo impossibile, che io  
mi possa dimenticare quel  
ossequio, del quale son te-  
nuto a S. E. z<sup>a</sup> ho preso  
al ultimo l'ardire, di farle la mia,  
già molto tempo dovuta riverenza;  
colla presente dedicatione d'alcu-  
ni frutti, non dirò già, del ingeg-  
no mio, mà sì ben d'un assai quro  
stento: e ciò che m'ha reso an-  
cora più ardito, che forse non  
farei stato è che sò molto bene,  
che S. E. z<sup>a</sup> suole alle volte, per  
A 2 svuarsi

sviarsi aliquanto da studi più al-  
xi, pigliar nelle mani qualche li-  
bretto leggiadro, e di vil materia  
composto, per sua maggior recrea-  
tione, e diporto, piaccia perciò d'  
annoverar questo libretto nel nu-  
mero di quelli, e sarammi daba-  
stante: *Virgil.*

In tenui labor, at levis non glo-  
ria, si quem

Numina laxa finunt, auditque  
vocatus Apollo.

*Má, non sò, se Io me ne sia per  
havere la sua buona gratia, molto  
meno gloria alcuna, havendo ado-  
perato mezzo tanto debole, et a  
suoi meriti tanto inuguale; come-  
unque si sia, non mi perdo d'animo,  
anzi spero forte, che se li Dei  
stessi, non bebbro a sdegno certe  
minutia, come vittime Ghirlande e  
Frutti de' semplici pastorelli, of-  
fertili con divoto animo, ne anche*

*S.*



*S. E. za haurà a sdegno queste mi-  
minutie offertele con l'istesso ani-  
mo: spero di più, che accetterà  
l'affetto per l'effetto, condonando e  
non altrimenti condannando i dif-  
fetti d'esse. A questo fine mi rimet-  
to al suo innato candore; e sapendo  
che S. E. za è occupatissima nelle  
facende dello stato insieme con gl'al-  
tri Heroi di questo regno; siami le-  
cito; appresso l'haver pregato Iddio  
per lei, e quanti sono del sangue; di  
bacciarle le nobilissime mani con  
quella gratiosa Apologia d'Horatio  
apo il suo signore:*

*— in publica commoda peccem  
Si longo sermone morer tua tem-  
pora Cæsar.*

*Così piglia il suo commiato da S. E. za*

*Il più, humile, e più  
divoto de' suoi servitori,*

*GIO. TORRIANO.*

*To the curteous Reader.*

**I**T is generally conceived, that by Proverbs and proverbiall sentences, be they of what language soever, the nature and genius of the Nation is easily discovered; and the reason may be, because they are built upon experience, and the long observation of passages by a whole Nation, one man being not sufficient to bring up a Proverb, but a multitude; nor one yeare, but one or more ages. By the precepts and cautions contained in them, they become profitable; by their varietie and conceits, delightfull. Now all Nations have their peculiar Proverbs, and there are Proverbs common to most Nations; yet some in their peculiar Proverbs are more happy then others in theirs; as namely the Italian Proverbs have been, and are still cried up, above many others. Whereupon I have endeavoured to compile in this small book, the chiefeſt of our Proverbs, and as near as I could the most peculiar to that our Nation. I have also translated them into English, which neither of those Authours ever did whence I selected them, nor any for them that ever I could meet with, or here of. And for conveniency of making  
this

*To the courteous Reader.*

this book a *Vade mecum* ; I have placed the Italian first with the English interpretation immediately underneath it : In the translation most commonly I have kept near the words, and have onely deviated where I was in a manner forced for the Idiom's sake. Besides, where a Proverb in the originall or application might seem obscure, there I have immediately after the translation affixt a note, sometimes with an English Proverb alluding to the same. Not but that many ( especially Scholars ) may understand even the most difficult Proverb of them all ; yet such will not take it evil, that some other of a slower apprehension make use of a note. I have not gone by way of heads or common places, in regard there is hardly any one here sure directly to the same sense of another ; I have rather gone a kind of Alphabetically way for the speedier finding out of the Italian Proverb. Lastly, this emolument may accrew to such as will peruse it for the language sake, they shall find most familiar expressions and Italianismes caught therein, which are the very heart of the language : In so much that I presume that as farre as concerneth this compil ment, I shall not have been greatly wanting to any, and I hope that

*To the courteous Reader.*

the desire which I have had to further the meanest, may in some respect excuse me to all. I must confesse I do not aspire, by these weak indeavours, to any great credit, (Complements and Translations having been ever thought rather arguments of pains and trouble, then invention or learning. ) I am contented that as the thing in it self is positively good, and by the approbation of my betters so warranted, I have found out the way to communicate it to the good of others.

GIO. TORRIANO.





## Select Italian Proverbs.

### A



*Buon ispenditore Iddio é tesoriere.*

To a good steward, God is a treasurer.

*A Luca ti viddi, a Pisa ti conobbi.*

At Luca I saw thee, but at Pisa I knew thee.

Nota, *At the first encounter men are not easily known, but by travelling together they are known for what they are.*

*A gatto che lecca cenere non fidar farina.*

Trust not a cat with flower that licketh ashes.

*A buona derrata pensavi sù.*

At a great penniworth pause a while.

Nota, *For the commodity may be nought, evil got, or there may be some other plot in it.*

*A dono nuovo non conuten gratta vecchia.*

Old thanks beseem not a new gift.

*A chi ben pesa ben porta.*

He is best able to carry who feeleth least weight.

## Italian Proverbs.

*Nota, Applied to the rich man that may bear a loss and scarce feel it.*

*A tristo scittore ogni pelo impedisce.*

Every hair hindreth a sory writer :

*Nota, He findeth fault with his pen as many tradesmen do w<sup>th</sup> their tools, when there is no just cause for it*

*A chi compra bisogna haver cent' occhii, a chi vende ne basta uno.*

He who buyeth hath need of an hundred eyes, he who selleth hath enough of one.

*A chi la va ben par savio.*

He seemeth a wise man, with whom all things thrive.

*A chi ti può torrè ciò che hai, dagli ciò che ti chiede.*

To him who can take away from thee what thou hast, give what he requesteth of thee :

*Nota, As if one should take upon by a modest shift, or the like.*

*A cane scottato l' acqua fredda par calda.*

To a dog once scalded, cold water seemeth hot :

*Nota, According to the English Proverb, A burnt child dreads the fire.*

*A voler far uno valente convien fargli villanie.*

To make a man valiant, the way is to abuse him :

*Nota, Means of an absolute coward.*

## Italian Proverbs.

3

*A chi veglia il tutto si rivela.*

He that watcheth, heareth most.

Nota, This Proverb is thought to arise from a certain custom in Italy. They set men to watch their prisoners, so overheare what oft they reveal in their sleep concerning the matter they are accused and laid up for, if it be of great consequence.

*A giovane soldato vecchio cavallo.*

A young souldier must have an old horse.

*A parole lorde orecchie sorde.*

Obscene words, must have a deaf ear.

*A la barba de pazzi, il barbiere imparava a radere.*

A barber learneth to shave, by shaving of fools;

Nota, He is counted a fool, that will be one of the first upon whom he better shew his skill: The like may be understood of a Physician or Chirurgion.

*A pignatta rotta non si può far danno.*

There can be no more hurt done to an earthen pot once broke.

*A cose troppo alte non si piglia mira.*

One cannot take true aim at things so high.

*A tavola tonda non si contende del tuoco.*

At a round table there is no contending for priority.

*A tavola si va a scuola.*

At table men go to school:

Nota, By reason much morality and good discourse may be learned by some or other of the company

A

*A picciol forno poca legna basta.*

For a little oven, a little wood will serve.

*A tutto ci è riparo chi lo sa trouare.*

There is a remedy for every thing, could one find it.

*A donare, e tenere, ingegno bisogna hauere.*

There is wit required, to know how to give and to take.

*A chi mi vuol male, uenghi, donna, processo, orinale.*

I wish a woman, a suit, and an urinall befall him, who wisheth me any evil.

*Nota, A woman for coniuall vexation, a suit in law because most commonly endlesse, and an urinall for all kind of diseases.*

*A popolo sicuro non bisogna muro.*

A people that is safe, needeth no wall:

*Nota, As Islands are, and especially England.*

*A cavallo corrente, giocatore, e puttana poco tempo dura l'onore.*

The credit of a race horse, a gamester, and a whore, lasteth but a short time.

*A fanciullo, Vecchio, e Donna non si dà far piacere.*

One should not pleasure a child, an old man or a woman.

*Nota, Means, because there is but small hope of requitall from either of them.*



*Italian Proverbs.*

5

*A buon hora in pescaria, e tardi in bec-  
caria.*

Go early to the fish-market, and late to  
the shambles.

*Accarezza il vecchio matto, se vuoi ricca  
farti in un tratto.*

Make much of the old fool, if thou meanst  
to grow rich of a sudden :

*Nota, Means if a young woman, that is about mar-  
rying of an old rich doiard.*

*Acqua lontana non ispegne fuoco vicino.*

Water a far off, quencherh not a neigh-  
bouring fire.

*Nota, Remedies, or such things as are to do one  
good upon any occasion, ought to be ready at hand,  
not to seek.*

*Ad arbor che cade ogniun grida taglia ta-  
glia.*

When a tree is once a falling, every one  
crieth down with it, Down with it.

*Ad un poplo pazzo, un prete spiritato.*

A mad parish, must have as mad a Priest :

*Nota, For otherwise they would make an ass of him.*

*Ad arca aperta il giusta pecca.*

Where a chest lieth open, a righteous man  
may sinne.

*Ad honor, chi manca in un momento non ri-  
para in anni cento.*

He who is wanting to his credit but in a  
moment, cannot make it good again in an  
hundred years.

*Altra*

*Alta fortuna, alto travaglio apperto.*

Great fortune, bringeth with it great misfortune.

*Al canto l'ucello, al parlar, il ceruello.*

A bird is known by his note, and by speech a mans head piece.

*Alla corte del Rè ognuno faccia per sè.*

At the Kings court every man shisteth for himself.

*Al assente et al morto non si deve far torto.*

One ought not to wrong the absent, or the dead.

*Al corriuo mai non manca briga.*

A man with a running head, never wanteth wherewithall to trouble himself.

*Al finir del gioco si vede chi ha guadagnato.*

At the end of the game, is seen who is the winner.

*Al vero che può nuocere silentio è buon rimedio.*

Silence is a good receipt against truth which might offend:

*Nota, che una truth may not be spoken at all times, nor in all places, nor to all persons, nor of all persons.*

*Al pertinace il buon ricordo è indarno.*

A memento to the obstinate, is lost labour.

*Al buggiardo non gli si crede il vero.*

A lyer is not believed, when he speaketh true.

*Alle-*

## Italian Proverbs.

7

*Allegrezza di cuore, fa bella pellatura di viso.*

Gladnesse of heart causeth a cleer complexion.

*Al entrar si vede il segno, al uscir danari o pegno.*

As you come in, the sign inviteth you, but as you go out, you must have money, or monyes worth :

*Nota, Verified as well in England as in Italy, where Inns are sumptuous for entertainment, but costly for matter of payment. Another custome there is in some parts of Italy alluding to this, that when any body cometh in into an Hostelle or Inne, he who sheweth a room, or giveth attendance is courteous, and of an inviting nature; provide the guest with every thing the house can afford, but as fast when the reckoning is to be paid, he is not to be seen, but a mere stranger to the guest, of a wilfull and ruggel nature that will not baze a penny of the reckoning.*

*Alhora si poteva sputar in Chiesa.*

In those dayes one might have spit in the Church :

*Nota, Meaning he might have done any thing in those times, the times being so negligent and popular.*

*Alle nozze et alla morte si conoscono gl' amici, e parenti.*

At weddings and burials, friends and kinsfolks are discovered :

*Nota, Meaning which are true friends, and which are not.*

*Amico*

*Amico da stranuti, il più che ne hai, è un Dio r' aiuti.*

A friend at a sneeze, the most thou canst get of him is, God help thee.

*Nota, A custome used with us, and in many parts of the world, to pull off ones hat and say, God blesse you, when one sneezeth; whereupon the Proverb is apply'd to verball and ceremonious complementall friends, that as farre as a complement will go, are for you, but no further.*

*Ama l' amico tuo con il difetto suo.*

Love thy friend together with his fault.

*Nota, That is, bear with his fault.*

*Amaro è quel dono che toglie la libertà.*

That is a bitter gift, that depriveth one of his libertie :

*Nota, Meaning a gift that over obligeth a man.*

*A cavallo che non porta sella biada non si crivella.*

A horse that carrieth not a saddle, must have no oats sifted him out :

*Nora, By carrying a saddle is meant labour, and so apply'd to idle & ones in the world, such as are not worthy of the r me : and drink, at least not of any choise me :.*

*Amor, la rogha, la tosse, non si ponno nascondere.*

Love, the Itch, and the Cough cannot be hid :

*Nota, That is, concealed or smothered so, but that they will have vent out,*

*Amor*

*Italian Proverbs.*

9

*Amor può molto, mà l'oro s' à più fare.*

Love can do much, but gold can do more.

*Amor dà per mercede, gelosia, e rotta fede.*

Loves guerdon is jealousy, and breach of promise.

*Amice d'ogniuno, amico di niissuno.*

He who is every bodies friend, is no bodies friend.

*Amor non si trova al mercato.*

Love is not found in a market.

*Nota, Meaning that it is not bought nor sold, means of true love, but not mercenary love.*

*Amicitia di genero sole d'inverno.*

The friendship of a brother in law, is a winters sunne.

*Nota, Meaning a lasteth but for a spirt or flash, and that there is no building upon it.*

*Amici sono buoni in ogni piazza chi non ne ha se ne faccia.*

Friends are good every where; he who hath not any, let him procure himself some.

*Amor è fanciullo cieco e spietato, fortuna è donna sorda et ostinata.*

Love is a blind boy void of pity, Fortune is an obstinate and deaf woman.

*Andar a tavola a suon di campanello.*

To sit down to ones meat, at the sound of a bell.

*Nota, Meaning to live without care and trouble, as our Friars do in our convents.*

*Andar*

*Andar dove ne Papa ne Imperatore può mandar imbaſciadore.*

To go where the Pope nor the Emperour can ſend an Embaſſadour :

*Nota, That is, is due.*

*Anchor che la ghirlanda non coſti un quattrino non ſtā bene in capo d'ogni uno.*

Although a garland ſtand not in a ſarthing yet it doth not become every bodies head.

*Apperta ha la porta chiunque apporta.*

He who bringeth ought, findeth the door open.

*Appicar chi vuol il ſonaglio alla gatta?*

Who will hang the bell on the cats neck.

*Nota, Applied when there is a difficult enterpriſe : this is taken from the fable of the cats, that would have hung a bell on the cats neck ; that ſo thereby they might have had warning to avoid their enemy : but there was not any that durſt be ſo bold as to do it.*

*Aprilone Aprilone, tu non mi farai metter giù ill pellicione.*

April April, thou ſhalt not get me to put off my furr'd gown :

*Nota, Weather is often ſtammering in any country.*

*Anche Io ſo menar a bere le ocche quando piove.*

So can I have the geefe to water when it raineth :

*Nota, An eaſie matter to effect any thing when there is where to ſhall.*

*Arbori grandi non fanno altro che ombra.*

Great trees do nothing but make a shade.

*Aria di finestra colpo di balestra.*

Aire coming in at a casement, is as bad as a crossbow-shot.

*Ardire e non rispetto chie de amore.*

Love requireth boldnesse, not bashfulnesse.

*Arbor secco non divien più verde; così fa donna che il suo tempo perde.*

A withered tree never becometh green again, no more doth a woman that loseth her opportunitie.

*Arteggiano che non mente, non hà mestiere frà la gente.*

A trades man that will not lie, can get no trading in this world.

*Assai basta per chi non è ingorda.*

Enough is sufficient for him who is not glutton.

*Asciutto il piede, calda la testa, e del resto vive da bestia.*

Keep thy foot dry, thy head warm; and as for ought else eat like a beast:

Nota, These were three precepts of an ancient Physician, which are now become proverbiall by a long wast of time: by the last precept meaning that one should not eat or drink any more than would do him good; where the beasts exceed mankind by farre.

*Assai*

*Assai acqua passa per il molino che il molinaio non vede.*

There is a great deal of water goeth through the mill, which the miller seeth not.

*Assai commanda chi ubbidisce al saggio.*

He commandeth sufficiently, that obeyeth a wise man.

*Ai bisogni si conoscon gli amici.*

A friend will help at a dead life.

*Aspettare e non venire, esser in letto, e non dormire, ben servire, e non gradire sono tre doglie da morire.*

To wait for one, and the party not to come ; to be in bed, and not to be able to sleep ; to do good service, and not to be able to please whom he serveth ; are three griefs able to kill a body.

*Audienza che dà il Papa a forsanti.*

Such audience as the Pope giveth to rogues :

*Nota, Applid to such as will boast that they have such a great mans eare, when as happily, they being unworthy attempting to speak to him, he might send them away as the English Proverb carrieth it, with a flea in their eare.*

## B

**B***Andiero vecchia honor di Capitano.*

An old Ensign is the honour of a Captain.

*Barba.*



*Barba bagnata mezza rasa.*

A beard once wash'd is half shaven.

*Barbier giovane medico vecchio.*

A young Barber, but an old Physician :

*Nota, Young for the lighter and stoddier hand, old for to have the more experience.*

*Batte il cattivo lui peggiora, batte il buono lui migliora.*

Beat one that is wicked and he groweth worse, beat one who is good, and he groweth better.

*Beata quella casa che da vecchio sà.*

Happy is that house that savoureth of an old man.

*Benche la volpe corri li polli hanno le ali.*

Say the Fox run, the chickens have wings.

*Bene tardi venuto per niente è tenuto.*

Good being come to late, is held as good as nothing.

*Belle parole e cattivi fatti ingannoni saui et i matti.*

Fair words and evil performances, deceive both wise men and fools.

*Bella donna e veste tagliuzzata sempre trova qualche uncino.*

A fair woman and a pinckt garment, is ever meeting with some tenterhook.

*Nota, The least rub or hold rents either of them.*

*Bisogna*

*Bisogna martellare a misura quando sono più ad una incudine.*

When there are many at an anvill, you must keep time :

*Nota.* For they should happily mischieve one another, so be sure to order one another : here apply it, when divers are discoursing, every one might have his say in his turn; or other ways when many are at meat to share, or the like.

*Bisogna che la lettera aspetti il messo non il messo la lettera.*

It behoveth the letter to wait upon the messenger, not the messenger upon the letter.

*Bisogna ligar l'asino dove vuol il patrone.*

The Ass must be tied where the master will have it :

*Nota.* Applied when servants being commanded to do a thing, will argue and stand disputing the case.

*Buon dritto, e buona lingua in lite vincono.*

A good cause and a good tongue will carry the suite away.

*Brieve demerto un servir longo estingue.*

A small demerit extinguisheth a long service.

*Brevissima risposta è il fatto proprio.*

The thing it self done, is a most short and speedy answer :

*Nota.* No answer so effectual as the accomplishment of ones friends request, yet both do well.

*Buona*

*Buona via non può tenere quel che serve  
senz' baver.*

He cannot follow a good course of life,  
who serveth and taketh no wages.

*Briglia e speron fanno lo cavallo buon.*

The bridle and the spurte make a horse  
good.

*Buon è sapere mestier per servirsene se sà  
mestier.*

It is good to have a trade that if occasion  
serve, one may make use of it.

C

*Camera adorna fa donna savia.*

A room well furnished, maketh a wo-  
man wise :

*Nota, Or otherwise a good housewife.*

*Casa fatta, e vigna posta, non si paga quan-  
to costa.*

A house ready built and a vine ready  
planted, is never sold for as much as it cost :

*Nota, Let a thing be never so good and new, it is  
not at the second hand, if it be offered to be sold.*

*Cane vecchio non baia indarno.*

An old dog barketh not for nothing.

*Cavallo corrente sepoltura aperta.*

A running horse is an open sepulchre.

*Cake di giumenta non nuoce al stallone.*

A kick of the damme hurteth not the stall-  
ion.

Campo

*Campo rotto paga nova.*

A camp once disbanded, there must be a new pay :

*Nota, A bargain once broke, there must be new articles, and conditions drawn to make another.*

*Cani di Casafirro, il dì s'ammazzano la notte vanno a rubare insieme.*

Dogs of Casafirro, in the day time they are ready to kill one another; but in the night they out together a stealing :

*Nota, Casafirro is a petty place, so called in Italy.*

*Cavalleir senz' entrata, e muro senza croce da tutti è scompisciato.*

A knight without revenews, and a wall without a crosse on it, is abused by every one:

*Nota, In Italy or elsewhere, where Romane Catholics are; if there be a crosse on a wall, no body dare abuse it, not in the least, no more then one dare abuse a rich man.*

*Cavalli, Cani uccelli, Servitori, guastano mangiano, spendono, è ruinano i loro signori.*

Horses, Dogs, Birds, Servants, spoil, eat out, spend and undo their Masters.

*Casa nova, chi non ci porta non ci trova.*

In a new house, he that bringeth nothing in, nothing shall find.

*Campane che chiamano gli alteri, mà non entrano in chiesa loro.*

Bels that call others to Church, but never come in themselves.

*Cati-*

*Cattiva e quella lana che non si può tingere.*

That is evill wooll, that will not hold dying.

*Cento carra di pensieri non pagano un oncia di debito.*

An hundred load of thoughts, will not pay one ounce of debts.

*Cercar Maria per Ravenna.*

To seek out Mary through Ravenna :

*Nota, Appl ed wh n one hunts after that, which one would be sorry to have found : Ravenna, is a place so called in Italy.*

*Chi dona al volgo inimicitia compra.*

He who giveth to the vulgar buyeth enmitie.

*Chi compra il magistrato forza è che venda la giustitia.*

He who buyeth the seat of Justice, must needs make sale thereof.

*Chi hà la sanità è ricco e si nol sà.*

He who is healthfull is rich, and is not aware of it.

*Chi è portato giù da l'acqua s'attacca ad ogni spino.*

He who is carried down by the stream, catcheth at any bramble :

*Nota, When a man is in miserie, he will be glad to fallen upon any means to help himself.*

B

*Cbi*

*Chi dona al indegno due volte perde.*

He who giveth to the unworthy, looseth double :

*Nota, The repulse of a discreet man, and his gifts besides.*

*Chi divide il miel con l'orso n'ha la minor parte.*

He who shareth hony with a Bear, hath the least share of it.

*Chi non ha cuore o memoria habbia gambe.*

He who hath not a heart, nor memory, let him have legs :

*Nota, For if be a coward, he may run for it; if no memory, then having good legges he may the better run upon the same errand again, for what hath been forgotten.*

*Chi ne castiga uno cento ne minaccia.*

He who punisheth one threatneth a hundred.

*chi ha pieno il ventre non crede a chi ha fame.*

He whose belly is full, believeth not him who is hungry.

*Chi piscir contra il vento si bagna la camiscia.*

He who pisseth against the wind, wetteth his shirt :

*Nota, For it must needs upon reflection.*

*Chi ha tutto il suo in un luogo, l' hà tutto nel fuoco.*

He who hath all that he hath in one place, hath it all in the fire :

*Nota, Meaning five may come at it, and consume it all at once.*

*Chi imbianca la casa, la vuol appiggionare*

He who whiteneth over his house, meaneth to let it :

*Nota, Most commonly this Proverb is applied to women that paint.*

*Chi rubba per altri è impiccato per sè.*

He who stealeth for others, is hanged for himself.

*Chi serve al commun non ha salario alcun.*

He who serveth all men, hath wages of no man.

*Chi prega il villano, si travaglia in vano.*

He who standeth intreating of a clown, loseth his labour.

*Chi non può quel che vuol, quel che può voglia.*

He who is not able to do what he will, let him be willing to do what he is able.

*Chi suo segrete dice, servo si fa.*

He who revealeth his secret, maketh himself a slave :

*Nota, For the other will evermore keep him in subjection, for fear he shoud impart it to any body else.*

*Chi tutto vuole tutto perde, e non è conosciuto fin che non si vede perduto.*

He who will have all, loseth all; and it is not known untill he seeth himself lost.

*Chi suo viso bellèta, à suo culo pensa.*

He who painteth his face, thinketh upon his tail:

*Nota, That is, he is proud of the worst part about him.*

*Chi fa conto senza l'hoste, fa conto due volte.*

He who reckoneth without his host, reckoneth twice.

*Chi vada a Roma, e porta buon'borfotte, diventa Abbate, o Vescovo di botto.*

He who goeth to Rome with a good purse, becometh an Abbot, or a Bishop suddenly.

*Chi molti vuole mal ti sogna.*

He that wisheth thee evil, dreameth of thee as bad.

*Chi nasce bella nasce maritata.*

She who is born handsome, is born married.

*Chi asino caccia, puttana mena, corre per l'arena, non esce mai di briga, ne di pena.*

He that driveth an Ass, mans a whore, and runneth upon the sand, is never out of toil, and pain.

*Chi*



*Chi ben e mal non può soffrir, a grand honor non può venir.*

He who cannot suffer both good and evil, can never come to any great preferment.

*Chi di paglia fuoco fa, piglia fumo ed altro non hà.*

He who maketh a fire of straw, hath smoke, but nothing else.

*Chi digiuna et altro ben non fa, spargna ol pane et al inferno và.*

He who fasteth and doth no good else, saveth his bread, but hieth himself to the devil.

*Chi nasce matto non guarisce mai.*

He who is born a fool, is never cured.

*Chi tardi arriva mal alloggia.*

He who cometh late, hath an evil lodging.

*Chi piglia il Lion in assentia :eme la talpa in presenzia.*

He who catcheth a Lion when he is absent, feareth a mole when it is present :

*Nora, Speken against braggards.*

*Chi non ha buon visaggio non vadi in palazzo.*

He who hath not a good face, let him not follow the Court.

*Chi perde piacere per piecere non perde niente.*

He who loseth one delight for another, hath no losse at all.

*Chi non vede il fondo non passi l'acqua.*

Let not him who seeth not the bottome, wade through.

*Chi stà a cà niente sà.*

He who still keepeth home, knoweth nothing.

*Chi troppo ride ha natura di matto, chi non ride ha natura di gatto.*

He who laugheth too much, hath the nature of a fool; he who laugheth not at all, hath the nature of a cat.

*Chi semina virtù, raccoglie fama.*

He who soweth virtue, reapeth fame.

*Chi affattica troppo i buffali si mettono poi per terra.*

He who overlaboureth his buffles, they of themselves will lay themselves all along the ground:

*Nota, Applied to such men as never have service enough of their poore servants: servants must and will have their naturall rest.*

*Chi per altrui prega per se v'è tentando.*

He who sueth for others, is proggings for himself.

*Chi pecora si fa il lupo la mangia.*

He who maketh himself a sheep, the wolf will worry him.

*Chi ha bella moglie, non è tutta sua.*

He who hath a handsome wife, she is not all his own.

*Chi*

*Chi più sà, meno presume.*

He who is most knowing, is least presuming.

*Chi solo si consiglia, solo si pente.*

He who counselleth himself alone, alone must repent.

*Nota, Meaning if the businessse succeedeth not according to his own expectation.*

*Chi vada co' virtuosi è uno di queglii.*

He who goeth along with the virtuous, is one of them :

*Nota, Birds of a feather, will fly together.*

*Chi mangia l'occa del Prencipe casa le piume.*

He who eateth the Princes goose, must void the feathers.

*Chi vuol guardar la festa, digiuni la vigilia.*

He who meaneth to keep the holyday, let him keep the eve.

*Chi non si fida, non vien ingannato.*

He who trusteth not, is not deceived.

*Chi semina spini non vado scalzo.*

He who scattereth thorns, let him not go barefoot.

*Chi non vada per mare, non conosce il timore di Dio.*

He who goeth not by sea, knoweth not the fear of God :

*Nota, Meant not absolutely, but as Storms and afflictions bring us to God sooner then prosperitie.*

*Chi servizio fa servizio aspetta.*

He who doth a good turn, looketh for a good turn.

*Chi vive nella Corte muore sul pagliaio.*

He who liveth in the Court, dieth in the straw.

*Chi paga inanzi tratto, truova il lavor mal fatto.*

He who payeth before hand; findeth his business ill done.

*Nota, For after the money is spent or otherwise disposed of, he thinketh he worketh for a dead horse.*

*Chi pinga il fiore, non gli dà l'odore.*

He who painteth a flower, giveth it not the scent:

*Nota, Art must yield to God and nature.*

*Chi del arte sua si vergogna, sempre vive con vergogna.*

He who is ashamed of his calling, ever liveth shamefully in it.

*Chi ha spirito di poesia, merita ogni compagnia.*

He who hath a poetick spirit, is fit for any company.

*Chi manca ad un sol amico, molti ne perde.*

He who is wanting but to one friend, loseth a great many.

*Chi*

*Chi si fida in bugia col ver perisce.*

He who trusteth on an untruth, perisheth in truth.

*Chi non vuol rendere, fa mal a prendere.*

He who meaneth not to restore, doth evil to take :

Nota, *That is, borrow.*

*Chi non ha danari in borsa, habbia miel in bocca.*

He who hath not money in his purse, let him have honey in his mouth.

Nota, *That is fair words.*

*Chi aspettar poul, ha ciò che vuol.*

He who can wait, hath what he desireth :

Nota, *Impatience spoyleth many man's profymant.*

*Chi è tenuto savio di giorno, non è pazzo di notte.*

He who is accounted a wise man in the day time, is no fool in the night.

*Chi fa l'ingiuria è il misero, e non chi la riceve a torto.*

He who doth the injury is the wretch, not he who receiveth it wrongfully.

*Chi minaccia, vendetta caccia.*

He who threatneth, hunteth after a revenge :

Nota, *A thousand to one but the party threatened, will revenge himself upon him.*

*Chi si fida del vinto dalla gloria è spinto.*

He who trusteth his conquered adversary,  
is moved thereto by glory :

*Nota, As to give a man his sword again, having  
taken it away fair'y from him in duell.*

*Chi segue il prudente, mai se ne pente.*

He who followeth the wise man, never re-  
penteth himself.

*Chi compra, e mente, la sua borsa il sente.*

He who buyeth and lieth, his purse feel-  
eth it :

*Nota, That is, when some will brag such a thing cost  
them lesse then it did, so seem to have had an ex-  
traordinary penurth.*

*Chi fa li fatti suoi, nons' imbratta le mani.*

He who doth his own businesse, defileth  
not his hands :

*Nota, Our Clarissimo's in Venice think it no dispa-  
radgement to go into the market and be their own  
carriers.*

*Chi vuol vadi, chi non vuol, mandi.*

He who willeth, let him go, who willeth  
not, let him send :

*Nota, A thousand to one but if one send, the mes-  
senger will be so carelesse as to do it scurvily, or not  
at all.*

*Chi troppo assotiglia, scaverza.*

He who draweth out a thing too small, is  
in danger to break it.

*Chi*

*Chi lingua hà, a Roma và.*

He who hath a tongue, may go to Rome.

*Chi facile perdona injuria aspetti.*

He who is prone to forgive, let him look for an injury.

*Chi non hà, vergogna, tutto il mondo è suo.*

He who valueth not shame, the whole world is his :

*Nota, As mad men, fools and vagabonds or the like, of whom there is no notice taken either of what they do, or what they say.*

*Chi biasima vuol comprare.*

He who findeth fault, meaneth to buy.

*Chi hà del panno, può menarsi la coda.*

He who hath cloth, may make him a train.

*Chi scrive, non hà memoria.*

He who writeth, hath no memory :

*Nota, Meant no great gift that way.*

*Chi non hà ventura, non vadi a pescare.*

He who is not lucky, let him not go a fishing.

*( Chi muore in campo, muore in letto d' uore*

He who dieth in the field, dieth in bed of honour.

*Chi scrive a chi non risponde, o è matto, o hà di bisogno.*

He who writeth to him who answereth not, either he is a fool, or he standeth in need of him.

*Chi*

*Chi reo non è tenuto, può far il male, e non è creduto.*

He who is not suspected to be guilty may do the deed, and never be believed to be the man.

*Chi fa una casa in piazza, o è troppo alta, o troppo bassa.*

He who buildeth a house in the open street either it is too high or too low :

*Nota, Meaning everyone will be passing their censure upon it as they go along.*

*Chi ben dona, ben vende, se non è villan chi prende.*

He who giveth well selleth well, if the party be not a clown who is the receiver.

*Chi vada a letto senza cena, tutta notte si dimena.*

He who goeth supperlesse to bed, is untoward all the night after.

*Chi hà il lupo per compagno, porti il cane sotto il mantello.*

He who hath the wolf for his companion, let him carry a dog under his cloke.

*Chi vada, e torna, fa buon viaggio.*

He who goeth and returneth, maketh a good voyage of it.

*Chi per altri stà, per altri paga.*

He who standeth bound for others, for others also payeth.

*Chi*



*Chi lascia andar i matti alli all persiche, ci vanno con le pertiche.*

He who permitteth fools to go gather peaches, they will at them with poles :

*Nota, For they will make no difference betwixt acorns and peaches.*

*Chi gioca a Primera, e non fa Primera, perde a Primera.*

He who playeth at Primera, and is not Primera, loseth at Primera :

*Nota, One should not undertake a businesse, that one is not singular at.*

*Chi mal intende, peggio risponde.*

He who understandeth amisse, answereth worse.

*Chi hà bevuto tutto il mare, può bere anche un tratto.*

He who hath drunk up the whole Ocean, may drink up as yet one draught.

*Chi vada di notte, hà delle botte.*

He who walketh by night, meeteth with knocks :

*Nota, Especially in Paris.*

*Chi vive a minuto, fa le spese a suoi, e gl' altrui figlioli.*

He that buyeth by retail, beareth his own and other folks childrens charges :

*Nota, For he payeth double in a manner for every thing he buyeth.*

*Chi*

*Chi pesca a canna, perde più, che non guadagna.*

He who fisheth with an angle, loseth more then he getteth.

*Chi hà denti, non ha pan; chi hà pan non hà*

Some have teeth and have no bread, some have bread and no teeth.

*Chi hà un sol figlio, spesso se lo ricorda.*

He who hath one onely sonne, he cometh oft in his mind.

*Chi ha un sol occhio, spesso se lo netta.*

He who hath but one eye, is evermore wiping of it.

*Chi paga i suoi debiti, fa capitale.*

He who payeth his debts, gathereth a stock :

*Nota, One cannot tell what is purely ones own, untill he be clear with all men.*

*Chi mi vuol bene, mi fa arrossire, chi male imbianchire.*

He who wisheth me well, maketh me blush; he who wisheth me evil, maketh me grow pale.

*Chi vuol haver ben undi, faccia un buon pasto, chi una settimana si lavi la testa, chi un mese pigli moglie, chi sempre sacci si prete.*

He who would be well for a day, let him eat a good meal; who for a week, let him

him wash his head; who for a month, let him take a wife; who for ever, let him turn Priest.

*Chi deve, hà tutti i torti.*

He who oweth, is in all the wrong:

*Nota, He must bear with any thing his creditors will say, for fear of their displeasure, that they sue him not.*

*Chi due bocche bacia, una gli pute.*

He who kisseth two mouths, one of them will seem to him to have a stinking breath.

*Chi parla semina, chi tace raccoglie.*

He who speaketh soweth, he who is silent reapeth.

*Chi ben scrive, non sarà mai ricco.*

He who writeth well, shall never be rich.

*Nota, It is observed that they that write extraordinary, are neither very rich, nor very learned.*

*Chi hà danari, e capperi, e fornito per Quaresima.*

He who hath money and capers, is provided for Lent.

*Chi naviga contra il vento, convien che stia sù le volte.*

He who saileth against the wind, must needs use turnings and board about:

*Nota, Means of the unfortunate, that strive against fate.*

*Chi*

*Chi offende non perdona mai.*

He who is an offendour, is never a forgiver.

*Chi vâ in bordello, e non s'inciampa può sicuro andar in Francia.*

He who goeth into a bawdy house and cometh by no hurt, may safely go to France.

*Con ogni uno fà un patto, con l'animo fanno quattro.*

With every body make one agreement, but with thy self make foure :

*Nota, One should be thoroughly resolved with himself secretly, before he resolve with any body else about the same.*

*Chi non pensa diversi partiti, niſſuno ne pensa.*

He that thinketh not upon divers wayes to effect a businesse, thinketh upon never a one.

*Chi dice materie, ô lui è matto, ô quello a chi le dice.*

He who relateth fopperies, either he is a fool, or he to whom he relateth them.

*Chi fà come può, non fà mai bene.*

He who doth as well as he can, never doth well :

*Nota, It is supposed that still he doth not his utmost, and therefore more is expected of him.*

*Chi*

*Chi vede un miracolo , facilmente ne crede un altro.*

He who seeth one miracle, easily believeth another :

Nota, Though onely by heare-say.

*Chi ti dà un ossa, non ti vorrebbe morto.*

He who bestoweth but a bone on thee, would not have thee dead.

*Chi vuol Quaresima corta, faccia debiti da pagar a Pasqua.*

He who will have a short Lent , let him take up moneys to pay at Easter.

*Chi ben paga, ben impara.*

He who payeth well, learneth well.

*Chi ha buona cappa facilmente scappa.*

He who hath a good cloke on, may make an escape.

Nota, One well apparelled is hard'y suspected for any misdemeanour, his clothes will carry him out of all.

*Chi hà arte, per tutto hà parte.*

He who hath a trade , hath a share every where :

Nota, May live any where, if he will work.

*Chi dice il vero, non s'affatica.*

He who speaketh truth , belaboureth not himself.

*Chi porta il torcio, hà sempre per costume, a sè far ombra, ec agli altri lume.*

He who beareth the torch, evermore shadoweth

Shadoweth himself to give light to others.

*Chi comporta l'ingiuria vecchia, invita altri a fargliene delle nuove.*

He who putteth up an old injury, inviteth others to do him fresh ones.

*Chi fa sua vendetta, oltre che egli offende chi offeso l'hà, da molti se diffende.*

He who revengeth himself, besides that he offendeth him, by whom he was offended, he defendeth himself from many more.

*Chi fa honor a i panni, i panni fanno honor a lui.*

He who respecteth his clothes, his clothes will respect him :

*Nora, Meaning who goeth neat and whole in his apparell, his apparell doth do him credit.*

*Chi vende a credenza, spazza robba assai perde gl'amici, danari non hà mai.*

He who selleth his commodities out upon trust, riddeth away abundance, loseth his friends, and moneyes he never hath any.

*Chi ti fa carezzo più che non suole, o tradito t'hà, o tradir ti vuole.*

He who maketh much of thee more then he is wont to do, either he hath betrayed thee, or will betray thee.

*Chi è coperto quando piove, é un matto se si muove,*

*muove, se si muove, è si bagna, è un matto, se si lagna.*

He who is sheltred when it raineth, is a fool if he stirreth; if he stirre and be wet, he is an asse if he complain.

*Chi migliora in scienze, e peggiora in costumi più peggiora che migliora.*

He who bettereth himself in sciences, and groweth worse in manners, groweth rather worse then better.

*Chi non hà matti, poveri, puttane, frà parenti è nato di lampo di tuono.*

He who hath no fools, poor folk or whores amongst his kindred, was begot of a flash of thunder:

Nota, That is, strangely.

*Chi dona il sue inanzi, a morire s' apparecchia assai patire.*

He who giveth away his means before his time of death, prepareth himself for long sufferance.

*Chi presente alcun rifiuta, credi a me che son canuta, più sovente che non sputa, se ne pente e voglia muta.*

He who refuseth a gift, believe me who am experienced, oftner then he spitteth, doth he repent himself and wish he had taken it.

Chi

*Chi dorme grosse mattinata, v'è mendicando la giornata.*

He who sleepeth all the morning, may go a begging all the day after.

*Chi si marita per amore, di notte ha piacere, di giorno dolore.*

He who marieth for love, hath pleasure in the night, but sorrow in the day :

*Nota, That is, if without means or an extraordinary handsome woman for pure love; a probable object of his jealousy.*

*Chi di lontano si v'è a maritare, sarà ingannato, o vuol ingannare.*

He who goeth farre to be married, either will be cozened, or doth intend to cozen.

*Chi il tristo mandà al mare, non aspetta il suo tornare.*

He who sendeth an unluckie fellow to sea, let him never look for his return :

*Nota, Most commonly such are cast away, or they will not come home for shame.*

*Chi lascia andar sua moglie ad ogni festa, e bere il suo cavallo ad ogni fontana, del suo cavallo haurà un rezzo, e frà poco della sua moglie una puttana.*

He who permitted his wife to go to every gossiping, and his horse to every water; of his horse he shall have a jade, and shortly of his wife a whore.



*Che ne può la gatta, se la massara è gatta.*

What can the cat help it, if the maid be a fool :

*Nota, That she lieth not things out of her reach.*

*Chi vuol ingannar il commune, paghi le abelle.*

He who intendeth to cheat the Commons, let him pay taxations :

*Nota, That is, turn Paten:ee.*

*Cinque hore darne il viandante, sette il studiante, otto il mercante, et undeci ogne forante.*

The traveller sleepeth five houres, the scholar seaven, the merchant eight, and every knave eleven.

*Ciascuno è figliolo delle sue opere.*

Every man is a son to his own labours :

*Nota, For they make a man*

*Colui che sà quanto quadagna il dì, non fa mai robba.*

He who knoweth how much he getteth a day never groweth rich :

*Nota, According to that, Pauperis est numerare pecus.*

*Col tempo, e la paglia si maturano le nesole.*

With time and straw, medlars grow ripe.

*Colui è il mio zio, che vuole il bene mio.*

He is an Uncle of mine, who wisheth me well :

*Nota, Kindred are beneath an ordinary friend, unless they expresse themselves accordingly.*

*Compagnia d'uno, compagnia di niuno.*

One mans company, is no company.

*Compagno allegro per camino, ti serve per ronchino.*

A merry companion on the way, is as good as a nag.

*Con le labbra parlavano i Greci, e con il petto i Romani.*

The Grecians they spake with their lips, the Romans with their hearts.

*Con le leggi, si fa il torto alle leggi.*

By laws, laws are injured :

*Nota, A law cannot be so plainly set down, but a cunning lawyer will find another law to oppose it.*

*Con arte, è con inganno si vive mezza l'anno, con inganno e con arte si vive l'altra parte.*

By Art and deceit men live out half a year, by deceit and Art, the other half.

*Con un bicchier di vino si puo far un amico, mà a conservarlo, ci vogliono altro che novelle.*

A friend may be purchased with a glasse of wine, but to keep him your friend there is

Some-

io. somewhat else required besides, What is the  
h me best news?

Con fiorino, latino e buon roncino, in ogni  
l, un paese si truova il camino.

By the help of a Florin, the Latine tongue  
and a good nag, one may find the way in any  
countrey.

e per Consiglio di disfatto e forza di fachino non  
good si stima un quattrino.

The advice of a broken fellow, and the  
strength of a porter, is not valued at a doit.

Confession di fir Ciapelleto.

Ciapelleto's confession:

ips. Nota, A certain fellowse called Boccace speaketh of;  
who in his confessions to his ghostly Father, would  
ever reveal none but his petty veniall sinnes, still  
reserving the rest private to himself: this is applied  
to such as mince and speak the truth by halves.

out a Corteggiana innamorata, roffiana liberale  
se is van tosto allo spedale.

A Courtezan in love, and a bawd that is  
liberal, presently pack to the hospitall.

Can che abbaia non morde.

Fearfull doggs do bark the sorer:

mi. Nota, Barking dogs are least biters.

Chi di gallina nasce, convien che rozele,  
The young Cock learns to crow of the  
old.

Nota, Of an evil Raven, an evil egg.

Corte,

*Corte, Putta, e Porto, fanno l'huomo scorto.*

The Court, a Whore, and a Haven, will make a man wary :

*Nota, Havens are observed to be the curthroat places of any in the world besides.*

*Corte Romano non vuol pecora senza lana.*

The Court of Rome will have no sheep without fleece on their backs.

*Così tosto muore il capretto, come la capra.*  
As soon dieth the kid, as the goat.

## D

**D** *A autorità la cerimonia al atto.*  
Ceremony doth give authoritie to the action :

*Nota, That is, the manner of the doing of any thing, set it out the more.*

*Dagli amici mi guardi Iddio, dagli inimici mi guarderò io.*

From my friends God keep me, from my foes I can keep my self :

*Nota, Means of covert enemies, or false-hearted friends.*

*Dal falso bene, viene il vero male.*

From an apparent good, cometh a certain evill.

Danariti

*Italian Proverbs.*

41

*Danari fanno danari.*

*Moneys beget moneys :*

*Nota, Nothing can be done without a stock.*

*Danari et amicitia corrompono la giustizia.*

*Money and friendship bribe justice.*

*Dà un colpo al cerchio, et un altro alla botte.*

*He giveth one knock on the hoop, and another on the barrill :*

*Nota, One thing he speaketh to the purpose, another thing as farre out again.*

*Da moglie ripudiata,*

*From a divorced wife.*

*Da amico riconciliato,*

*From a reconciled friend.*

*Da Cittadino disfatto,*

*From a broken Citizen.*

*Da villan rissatto,*

*From a countrey upstart.*

*Da Alchimista povero,*

*From a poor Alchymist!*

*Da Romita grasso,*

*From a fat Hermite.*

*Da Medico infermo,*

*From a sick Physician.*

*Da Hoste novello,*

*From a new Hoste.*

C

Da

*Da cattivo vicino,*  
 From an evil neighbour.  
*Da matto attizzato,*  
 From an anger'd fool.  
*Da uno che legge un libro solo,*  
 From one that reads but one book.  
*Da huomo che non parla,*  
 From a silent man.  
*Da nemico vecchio,*  
 From an old enemy.  
*Da barbier salariato,*  
 From a barber that hath wages.  
*Da puttana vecchia,*  
 From an old whore.  
*Da serva ritornata,*  
 From a servant returned.  
*Da ladri di casa,*  
 From domestick thieves.  
*Da aiuto di frati,*  
 From the help of Friars.  
*Da odio di signori e patroni,*  
 From the hatred of lords and masters.  
*Da gioco di danari,*  
 From playing of moneys away.  
*Da pratica con ladri,*  
 From converse with thieves.  
*Da cossion di notte,*  
 From night-quarelling.

*Da longa via,*  
From a tedious journey.  
*Da opinion de giudici,*  
From the verdict of Judges.  
*Da lagrime di puttane*  
From the tears of whores.  
*Da bugie de mercanti,*  
From lies of merchants.  
*Da furor di popolo,*  
From the fury of the cōmon people.  
*Da recipe de medici,*  
From the receipts of the Physicicians.  
*Da Etcetera de notari, guardici*  
*Dia,*  
From the &c. of Notaries, good  
Lord deliver us.

*Dal detto, al fatto, vi è un gran tratto.*  
From the word to the deed, there is a great  
distance.

*D'acqua torbida, non si fa specchio.*  
Of muddy water, one cannot make a  
looking-glass.

*Del error nel camino colpa n' ha la guida.*  
Of ones being out of the way, the guide is  
in fault.

*Delle ingiure, il rimedio è lo scordarſi.*  
The remedy of injuries, is oblivion.

*Dimanda al Hoste, se hà buon vino.*

Ask mine hoste, whether he have good wine or not.

*Di giorno quanto vuoi, di notte quanto puoi.*

In the day time as much as thou wilt, in the night as much as thou canst :

*Nota, That is, keep thy head warm.*

*Di undono far due amici.*

To make two friends with one gift,

*Nota, That is, kill two birds with one stone.*

*Di buona terra tò la vigna, di buona madre tò la figlia.*

Take a vine of a good soil, and take the daughter of a good mother.

*Di cosa fuori di credenza, non voler far esperienza.*

Of that which is out of belief, make no triall.

*Nota, Whence Alchymists are mightily to be condemned for their profuse experiences, in trying to get the Philosophers stone.*

*Di danari e bontà sempre, ne cala la metà*

Of goodnesse and moncyes, evermore the one half wasteth away :

*Nota, That is, decreaseth as the Moon, or rather per insensibilem transpirationem, as the Physicians report certain humours do, through the pores of ones body insensibly.*

*Di-*



*Dimando pur assai, che non manca poi a calare.*

Ask but enough, and you may fall of the price as you list :

Nota, According to that in Latin, Oportet iniquum petas, ut æquum feras; you must ask unjust, that you may obtain what is just.

*Digiuna assai, chi mal mangia.*

He fasteth sufficiently, who maketh but sorry meals.

*Disdice aspiriteo bello cura servile.*

A servil imployment, becometh not a brave spirit.

*Doglia di moglie morta, dura fin alla porta*

The grief of a wife deceased, lasteth as far as the door.

*Donna specchiante, poco filante.*

A woman gazer on her glasse, but a small spinster.

*Donna che prende, tosto si rende.*

A woman that taketh, is easily yielding.

*Donna baciata, è mezza guadagnata.*

A woman saluted, is half conquered:

Nota, As saluting is accounted of in Italy, not in England.

*Donna brutta è mal di stomaco, donna bella mal di testa.*

An evil favoured woman is a disease of the stomach, a handsome woman a disease of the head.

*Dono molto aspettato, è venduto non donato.*

A gift long looked for, is sold, not given.

*Dove è grand' amor è grand' errore,*

Where there is much love, there is much error.

*Dopo il fin del gioco, così v'è nel sacco il Rè, come il pedone.*

After the game is at an end, as well goeth the King into the bag, as the common man ;

*Nota, Taken from the game at Chess when the game is done, the Chessmen without distinction, are put into the bag; so are Princes and beggars alike in the grave, after the end of this life : Mors æquo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas regumque turres. Hor.*

*Dove è manco cuore, ivi è più lingua.*

Where there is least heart, there is most tongue.

*Nota, Applied to complementers.*

*Dove manca il pan, il tutto è da vendere.*

Where bread is wanting, all is to be sold :

*Nota, Men will do any thing, part with all to keep life and soul together.*

*Dove non entra il capo, bisogna mettervi la coda.*

Where the head cannot get in, the tail must :

*Nota, Supply with malice and cunning, where there is want of strength.*

*Dove*

*Dio dice aiutati.*

The Gods do help the doers.

*Dove stanno Tedeschi, non vogliono star Italiani.*

Where Germans are Italians likely will not be :

*Nota, Applied, That when any have been eating or drinking, and being invited to eat again, refuse ; which the Germans seldome or never do.*

*Dove, l'asino casca una volta, non v' cascà più.*

Where an Ass once falleth, there will he never fall again.

*Dura più un carro vecchio, che un nuovo.*

An old cart lasteth longer then a new one :

*Nota, If a cart or the like be old, there is great care had least it be overburthened ; but if it be new, there is laying on it without mercy, and so perhaps it may fall a pieces the first time it is used : this is applied to youthfull people, that shrink their constitutions made of steel ; such die sooner then the crasse lingering creatures that live cautelously.*

B

*E' come un ancora, sempre nel acqua, e non nata mai.*

He is like an anchor evermore in the water, and never swimmeth :

*Nota, Commonly applied to such scholars who live constantly in Schools and Universities, yet never profit.*

C 4

E

*E' mala cosa esser cattivo, mà peggio esser canosciuto.*

It is an evil thing to be wicked, but a worse to be known so.

*E' fà come i Giudici di Padoa, che per parer savii si davano la sentenza contra.*

He is like the Judges of Padoa, who for to seem wise, condemned themselves.

*E' fà come i cani, che vanno a la pietra, e non a la man che la gettò.*

He doth as dogs do, that go to the stone, not to the hand that flung it.

*Nota, Means of a revenge upon a wrong party.*

*E' meglio esser mendicante, che ignorante.*

It is better to be a begger, then an Ignoramus.

*E' meglio haver oggi un uovo, che dimani una gallina.*

It is better to have to day an egge, then to morrow a hen :

*Nota, According to the English Proverb, a bird in the hand, is better then two in the bush.*

*E' meglio recusare, e fare, che promettere e non fare.*

It is better to refuse and do, then to promise and not to do.

*E' meglio esser fortunato che savio.*

It is better to be happy, then wise.

*E'*

*E' meglio pagare, e poco havere, che molto havere, e sempre dovere.*

It is better to pay and have but little, then to have much and alwaies be in debt.

*Ericco chi non ha debiti.*

Happie is he that oweth nothing.

*Ei mangia foglie, e caca seta.*

He eateth leaves, and voydeth silk :

*Nota, Applied when we would expresse that all things thrive with a man, alluding to silk worms, that eating nothing but mulberry leaves, produce silk so rich a commoditie.*

*E' tien sù dalla spina, e spande dal coccone.*

He holdeth in at the spicket, but letteth out at the bung-hole.

*E meglio servir ad un ricco avaro, che ad un povero liberale.*

It is better to serve a rich covetous man, then a poore liberall man.

*E' si danno gli uffici, ma non la discrezione.*

Offices are bestowed, but not the wit how to manage them.

*E' più doppio, che una cipolla.*

He is more double, then an onion :

*Nota, That is, craftie and full of tricks, as an onion is full of folds.*

*E' può pisciar in letto, e dir che è sudato.*

He may pisse the bed, and say he swetted :

*Nota, By reason his name is u p.*

*E' meglio pascere febbre che debolezza.*

It is better to nourish the fever, than weaknesse :

*Nota, This is a seeming paradox to Physicians.*

*E' meglio una cattiva parola del marito che una buona del fratello.*

A bad word of ones husband, is better then a good word of ones brother.

## F

**F***A' bene a te, e tuoi, e poi a gli altri se tu puoi.*

Do good to thee and thine, and then to others if thou canst.

*Fà bene il villavo, ti vuol male, fagli male, ti vuol bene.*

Do good to a clown, he wisheth the evil for it, do him an evil turn and he wisheth thee good for it.

*Fammi indovino, che io ti farò ricco.*

Make me a soothsayer, and I will make thee rich.

*Fate bene a voi.*

Do good to your selves.

*Nota, A phrase much used in Italy by beggars to persuade people to charity.*

*Far il cane del hortolano.*

To play the gardeners dog :

*Nota, That is, dogs will eat no herbs themselves, nor permit any other creature to eat any by them.*

*Fate:*

*Italian Proverbs.*

51

*Fare al compagno a mal passo honore.*

To honour thy companion, when there is an ugly passage to go over :

*Nota, Some will never set their friends foremost, but when there is most danger.*

*Fatto lo voto, gabbato lo santo.*

The vow no sooner made, but the Saint deluded :

*Nota, As soon as the storm is over, God is no longer invoked, but neglected.*

*Far come fa la scimia, che leva le castagne del fuoco, con la zampa della gatta.*

To play the ape, which pulleth out the cheslenuts out of the fire with the cats claw :

*Nota, Many make use of others, to deliver themselves out of harms way.*

*Fede promessa, fa più debito che un beneficio.*

The breach of a promise, maketh a greater ingagement, then a benefit received.

*Fedele, brutta, forte, sia la massaia.*

Let a servant wench be trusty, unbandsome and strong :

*Nota, Means for kitching or hardy work.*

*Femine e galline, per troppo andar si perdono.*

Women and hens through too much gadding are lost.

*Fortezza che vien a parlamento, vicina a rendersi.*

A Fort once coming to parley, is near giving up.

*Follia*

*Folle é là pecora che al lupo si confessa.*

That is a silly sheep, that goeth to the wolf to shrive her self.

*Formaggio non guasta sapore.*

Cheese spoyleth no taste.

*Formaggio, vuol esser, grande, grosso, grasso, greve, gratis dato.*

Cheese would be great, thick, fat, heavie, and given gratis.

*Frati, Putti, Cani, Polli, giamai son satolli.*

Friers, Boyes, Dogs, and Chickens, never have their bellies full.

*Frati osservanti, mangiano quel d'altri e sparagnano il loro.*

Observant Friers, eat of other folks, and save their own.

*Frenesia, gelosia, heresia, mai son sanate per alcuna via.*

Frensie, jealousie, heresie, are never cured by any means.

*Freno, bastone, e soma al asino, pane, disciplina & opera al servo.*

An asse must have bridle, cudgel and loading; a servant must have bread correction and work.

*Non il vincere, sempre mai laudabil cosa, vinasi per fortuna, o per ingegno.*

Victory hath evermore been a commendable



ble thing, whether through fortune or policy.

G

**G**elosia viene, per impotenzia, per opinione, per isperienza.

Jealousie cometh through impotency, opinion, experience.

*Gente cui si fa notte inanzi sera.*

A people with whom it is night before the evening come :

*Nota, Such as make the devil blacker then he is.*

*Giouco, donna, vino, consumano l'huomo ridendo.*

Play, a woman, and wine, consume a man laughing :

*Nota, That is, before one is aware of either of them.*

*Giovane ozioso, vecchio bisognoso.*

A young man idle, an old man needy.

*Giacci la notte, senza la mattina, sia ritto il mezzo di, la sera camena.*

At night lie down, in the morning sit, at noon stand upright, and in the evening walk.

*Gli pazzi crescono, senza inaffiarli.*

Fools grow without watering :

*Nota, An evil weed groweth apace.*

*Gli buomini son pochi, ma la gente assai.*

There are but few men, but many folks :

*Nota, Namely such men, as Diogenes did seek out at noon day with a candle and lantern.*

*Gli*

*Gli hosti vecchi non dan da mangiar a scrocchi.*

Old hosts give no entertainment to sherks.

*Gli huomini non si misurano a braccia.*

Men are not measured out by the ell:

*Nota, A Pig may may be a better man then a Giant.*

*Gli errori de' medici son coperti della terra, e quei de' ricchi dalli danari.*

Physicians errors are covered over with earth, and rich mens errors with moneys.

*Gli huomini fanno la robba, e le donne la conservano.*

Men purchase wealth; and women have it in keeping:

*Nota, They are commonly best at saving.*

*Gran credito acquista, chi poca debito paga.*

He getteth a great deal of credit, who payeth but a small debt.

*Nota, If paid punctually at the time.*

*Gratie non aspettate, soglion esser le più grate.*

Thanks unexpected, are wont to be the most acceptable.

*Grande, e grossa mi faccia Iddio, bianca, e rossa mi farò io.*

Great and big God make me, white and red I can make my self:

*Nota, A custome of Venetian courtezans, or Broth-robbers, so to say.*

*Guar-*

*Guardati dal d'avanti d'una donna, dal didietro d'una mala, e da tutti i lati de monaci.*

Beware of the forepart of a woman, the back parts of a mule, and of all sides of a monk.

*Guai a quella casa ove la famiglia s'accorda.*

Wo be to that house, where the family agreeth :

*Nota, That is, combine against their masters.*

*Guardati da chi giura in coscienza.*

Beware of him who sweareth, in conscience.

*Guardati da quelli, che si cavano la cappa, entrati che sono in casa tua.*

Beware of those that off with their clokes as soon as they come into thy house :

*Nota, Meaning sycophants and parasites that come uninvited to any mans table, and familiarize themselves at the first, as if their acquaintances with you were of long standing.*

*Guardati d'eto, di vin dolce.*

Beware of vinegar that is made of sweet wine :

*Nota, That is, the choller of a patient man.*

*Grassa cucina magro testamento.*

A fat kitchen, a lean will :

*Nota, The more one spendeth lavishly in housekeeping, the lesse one must needs put in ones will.*

## H

**H**A buon guiditio, chi del proprio non  
si fida.

He hath a good judgement, that relieth  
not upon his own.

*Ha dato del cul in terra.*

He hath light on the ground with his  
breech

*Nota, That is, he hath paid all his debts: A custome  
in Italy for bankrupts when all is lost; after some  
imprisonment, they hoist them up by a pully, strapa-  
pado like; thrice, and so let them light on a stone,  
that standeth there under on purpose, and that in  
the presence of their creditors in the open market-  
place, and so they clear the world with that publick  
disgrace, and no man can challenge any thing of  
them ever after: But this is ne ver done but upon  
speciall favour of the Judges:*

*Hà mangiato il cul della gallina.*

He hath eaten the hens rump:

*Nota, That is, he is full of talk, for in Ita'y the rump  
is wont to be presented to that party which is sup-  
posed to be the most talkative in the company.*

*Ha più da fare, che i forni da natale.*

He hath more ado then ovens at Christ-  
masse.

*Habbi donna di te minore, se ne vuoi esser  
signore.*

Take a wife inferiour to thy self, if thou  
meanst to be head over her.

*Hanno*

*Hanno legato il bellico insieme.*

They have tied their navels together :

*Nota, That is, they are inseparable companions.*

*Ho mantello d'ogni acqua.*

I have a cloke for all waters ;

*Nota, Applied to one that can sue himself to any kind of thing.*

*Hoggi non si dà a creta, diman sì.*

This day there is no trusting, but to morrow :

*Nota, This saying was wont to be written on shop doors in great letters, to give an Item that no body should desire to go on trust, for the party would be answered yea many to morrow, which is as much as never.*

*Hoggi in figura, diman in sepoltura.*

To day beautifull, to morrow in the grave.

*Hoggi é un tempo, che, chi non ne hà, è suo danno.*

The world is at this passe, that he who hath not wherewithall, it is his own fault.

*Huomo assaltato è mezzo preso.*

A man set upon is half taken.

*Huomo solitario, o è bestia o angelo.*

A solitary man, either he is a brute, or an angell.

I

**I** *Peccati et i debiti son sempre più, di quel che si crede.*

Sins and debts, are alwayes more then one taketh them to be.

o

I

*I sudditi dormono con gl'occhi del Prencipe.*

Subjects sleep with their Princes eyes :

*Nota, By the Princes care and oversight over them.*

*I Tedeschi hanno l'ingegno nelle mani.*

Germans have their wit in their hands :

*Nota, Means because most of them prove excellent handicraftsmen.*

*I rispetti guastano, le contentezza.*

Complementall reservations spoil ones happiness :

*Nota, One cannot be so free as one would before them.*

*I paperi menano le ocche a bere.*

Goslings, have the geese to watering :

*Nota, Means when the young one teacheth the old one.*

*I fatti sono maschii, le parole sono femine.*

Deeds are males, but words are females.

*I patti rompono le leggi.*

Conditions break laws.

*I pistori sono gli ultimi che muoiono di fame.*

Bakers are the last a starving.

*I putti con paroli, e gli huomini con sacramenti si ligano.*

Children are tied by words, but men by oaths.

*I vecchi che scherzano, con le giovani, accarezzano la morte.*

Old men that dandle young maidens, hug death.

*I salici son deboli, e pur ligano altre legna.*

Willows are but weak, yet serve to bind other wood.

*I picciol cani truovano, mà i grandi hanno la lepre.*

Little dogs find out the hare, but the great ones enjoy it.

*I Popoli s'ammazzano, et i Prencipi s'abbracciano.*

The Commons kill one another, when Princes hug one another :

*Nota, For the most part, Princes are in small danger in time of warre, onely the poore subjects blood is spilt, whilest they by embassayes complement, as it were, one with another.*

*I gran personaggi, ò non han figlioli ò non son saggi.*

Great men, either they have no children, or they are none of the wisest :

*Nota, Meant not absolutely, but oftentimes it happeneth so ; alluding to that of Franciscus Petrarca, in his book, De remediis utriusque fortunæ.*

*Avorum merita neporum degenerantium notæ sunt. The descents of our ancestors, are marks of degenerating successors.*

*I giudei in Pasqua, I mori in nozze, I Christiani in litigare, consumano il loro.*

The Jews at Easter, the Moors at Nuptials, the Christians at law consume their estates.

*Il vin nel fiasco non cava la sete del capo.*

Wine in the bottle, quencheth not a mans thirst.

*Il prò del mangiare, è quel che ingrassa, non il sempre.*

It is the good the meat doth one, that farneth, not the often eating.

*Il regno Ncapolitano è uno delicato paradi-  
so, ma habitato da gli diaboli.*

The Kingdome of Naples is a Paradise of delight, but inhabited with devils.

*Il barbier non si contento del pelo.*

The barber is not satisfied with the shavings.

*Il diavolo a la porta chiusa, volta le spalle.*

The devil when the door is shut upon him, will turn his back.

*Il promettere, è la vigilia del dare.*

Promise is the eve of a gift.

*Il pesce guasta l'acqua, la carne la concia.*

Flesh spoyleth the water it cometh in, flesh maketh it better then before.

*Il proprio parer, non ha mai torto.*

Ones own opinion is never in the wrong:

*Nota, That is, when men will be their own judges.*

*Il messo non porta pena.*

A messenger is not punishable:

*Nota, He doth but according to his commission, let the successe of his errand be good or bad.*

*Il villan nobilitado, non cognosce paren-  
tado.*

A clown crept up to honour, acknowledg-  
eth no kindred he hath.

*Il*



*Il fabricare è un dolce impoverire.*

Building is a sweet impoverishment :

Nota, Many over reach themselves who love still to be a building, and at last find their charges so mount double, what at first they had made account of.

*Il giuoco è paragon del huomo.*

Play is the touchstone of man :

Nota, Gaming will discover (if one observe it) any bodies disposition, with all its affections.

*Il fuoco che non mi scalda, non voglio che mi scotti.*

That fire which doth not warm me, will I never permit to scorch me.

*Il veder è facile, mà il preveder è difficile.*

To see is easie, but to foresee is difficult.

*Il miglioramento della morte, sì.*

I the amendment of death.

Nota, The greatest part of sick folk when they are near deaths doore, begin as it were to mend a little; like unto a lamp or snuffe of a candle, that when it is nigh going out, by fits it cometh to give more light than before, and then in an instant goeth out; so when we think such and such an amendment will not hold, we use this Proverb.

*Il mondo è fatto a scale, chi le scende chi le sale.*

The world is made latherwise, some go up some go down.

*Il tigroso no ama il pettine.*

The Lepard cannot indure a comb :

Nota,

Nota, That is, the guilty will not endure examination.

*Il buon pagatore del altrui borsa è signore.*

A good paymaster is Lord of another mans purse.

*Il molino senz' acqua & vento non macina.*

A mill will not grind without wind or water.

*Il troppoguasta, & il poco non basta.*

Too much spoyleth, too little is not sufficient.

*Il lupo d' esset frate hà voglia ardente, mentre è infermo, mà sano se ne pente.*

The wolf longeth to be a frier whilest he is sick ; but recovered, repenteth him of his longing :

Nota, Alluding to that,

*Dæmon languebat monachus tunc esse volebat;*

*Dæmon convaluit, Dæmon ut amè fuit.*

*The Devil was sick, the Devil a monk would be :*

*The Devil was well, the Devil a monk was he.*

*Il Cortegiano inanzi al suo signor taccia & sia presto a dir cosa che li piaccia.*

Let a Courtier be silent before his lord, or else let him be ready to speak some thing that may please him.

*Il mondo è de profontuosi, il paradiso de divoti, le lettere sono de studianti, e le ricchezze de solleciti.*

The world is theirs that are bold, Paradise

dice theirs that are devout , Learning theirs who study for it, and riches theirs who prey after them.

*Il gallo è l'oriuolo della villa.*

The cock is the village clock.

*Il primo anno che l'huomo s'ammoglia o che s'ammala, o che s'indebita.*

The first year a man marrieth , either he sickneth, or groweth in debt.

*Il vero non ha risposta.*

Truth hath no answer :

*Nota, That is, it is but a folly to object against it.*

*In casa arge, di fuori talpa.*

Argus at home, but a mole abroad.

*In terra de ciechi, chi hà un occhio, è Rè.*

In blindland he that hath but one eye, is King.

*In un hora nasce un fongo.*

In an houre springeth up a mushroom :

*Nota, That is, an excuse is easily found.*

*In ogni arte convien haver maestro.*

It is fitting, to have a Master in every Art.

*In bocca del discreto, il publico è secreto.*

In a discreet mans breast, even that which is common is a secret.

*Invito d'hosto non è senza costa.*

An hosts invitation is not without expence.

*Inanzi*

64 *Italian Proverbs.*

*Inanzi il maritare, habbi l'habitare.*

Before thou marry, have thy dwelling place:

*Nota, That is, feather thy nest first.*

*In forno caldo non può crescer herba.*

Grasse cannot grow in a hot oven.

*In terra de Ladri si, portano le valiggi d'avanti.*

In that Country where there are most thieves, It behoveth men to carry their cloke-bags before them.

*In Roma chi segue le fortune le fuggono, chi non le aspetta le vengono.*

In Rome, he who hunteth after fortune, she getteth the further from him; he who doth not, she draweth near unto him.

*Io vorrei esser in Giumea, dove rompono le braccia a chi parla di lavorare.*

would I were in Giumea, Where they break mens arms, that offer to talk of working:

*Nota, This Proverb is oft used jerringly to such as are idle, and we would have them to fall to their work, Giumea a place so called, where some were reported to be so served.*

*In fin che v'e fiato v'e speranza.*

The sick person while he hath life hath hope.

*L'acqua*

L.

**L'** *Acqua torbida è guadagno del pescatore.*

Muddy water is the fishermans gain.

*L' astrologia è vera, ma l' Astrologo non si truova.*

Astrologie is true, but the Astrologer is not to be found.

*L' avaritia de Re, peste de Regni.*

The covetousness of Kings, is the bane of kingdoms.

*Lauda la moglie, e stenti donzello.*

Commend a wife, but keep thy self a batchelour.

*Eavora, come se tu havessi a campar ogn' hora, adora come se tu havessi a morir alhora.*

Work as if thou meant to live ever, worship as if thou meant to die instantly.

*La carta non arrossisce.*

Paper blusheth not :

*Nota, Many will venture to write that which they dare not speak.*

*La buona madre non dice volere ?*

The good mother saith not, will you ?

*La carità d' frati accompagna fin alla porta.*

Friers charitie, to convoy you as farre as the door.

*La diligenza è madre de'la buona sorté.*

Diligence is the mother of good fortune.

*La fame, espugna ostination, senz'arme.*

Hunger quelleth obstinacy without weapons:

*Nota, Applied to such as are wont upon every small occasion of distaste to be angry with their meat, but hunger at last maketh such fall to their meat.*

*La gallina che sciammarza, è quella che hà fatto l'uovo.*

That hen that cackleth, is she that hath laid the egge.

*La guerra fa i ladri, e la pace gl'impicca.*

Warre maketh thieves, and peace hangeth them up.

*La lingua è come il timon della nave.*

The tongue is like the rudder of a ship,

*La moglie del ladro non ride sempre.*

The thieves wife, laugheth not always:

*Nota, Meaning not when her husband is taken and condemned.*

*La maraviglia è figliola del ignoranza.*

Marvel is the daughter of ignorance.

*La milza si gonfia nel corpo smagrato.*

The spleen swelleth in a lean body:

*Nota, Applied to a fellow that groweth rich by evil gotten goods.*

*La mosca che ponge la Tartaruca si rompe il becco.*

The fly which biteth the Tortois, breaketh her beak.

*La nieve, per otto di, è madre alla terra, da indi in là, è matrigna.*

Snow for a sennight is a mother to the earth, for ever after a stepmother :

*Nota, An observation of our husbandmen.*

*La notte è madre de' pensieri.*

The night is the mother of thoughts.

*La natura de francesi, è di non dire, quando vogliono fare, di non leggere come scrivono, e di non cantare come notano.*

The nature of the French is, not to speak what they mean to do, not to read as they write, and not to sing as they prick.

*La porta di dietro è quella che guasta la casa.*

The backdoor is that which spoyleth the house.

*La puttana è come il carbone, & brucia & tigne.*

A whore is like a coal, either it burneth or blacketh.

*La piu trista ruota del carro, cigola il più.*

The worst wheel about the cart, is that which creaketh most.

*La robba, fa star il tignoso, al Balcone.*

Wealth maketh a Leaperd sit at a Balcone.

*La robba non è di chi la fa, mà di chi la gode.*

Wealth is not his who scrapeth it together, but his who injoyeth it.

*La suola tien con la scarpa.*

The sole holdeth with the upper leather.

*La sera il dì, la mattina loda l'hoste.*

The evening commendeth the morning, but the morning commendeth mine hoste.

*Nota, That is, according to mine hoste bringeth in his reckoning more or lesse reasonable.*

*La sera lion, la mattina poltron.*

Overnight a lion, but in the morning a sluggard :

*Nota, Applied to such as woe to rise early overnight yet sleep out all the morning.*

*La speranza è il pan de' poveri.*

Hope is the poors bread.

*La stoppa lontan dal faoco, e la gioventù dal giouco.*

Keep flax farre from fire, and youth from gaming.

*La Tarantola l'ha beccato.*

The Tarantola hath stung him :

*Nota,*



Nota, The Tarantola is a kind of worm that will not permit a man to leave skipping and dancing till he be dead, if once he be stung with it; unless it be prevented with excess of music: and this Proverb we use when we would expresse such a body is wild or frantick.

*La tarla cerca il miglior drappo.*

The Moth seeketh for the best cloth.

*L' avaro non fa miglior opera, che quando tire de' calzì.*

The covetous man never doth better deed, then when he kicketh up his heels:

Nota, That is, dieth.

*L' avaro spende più del liberale.*

The covetous man spendeth more then he who is liberall:

Nota, For thinking to save, he letteth things go out of repair, and at last is faine to repair them with double charges.

*L' arco si rompe se stà troppo teso.*

The bow breaketh, if it stand too long bent.

*Le belle, senza dote, trovano più amanti, che mariti.*

Handsome women without portions, find more sweet-hearts then husbands.

*Legge forte, e violente è il Rè.*

A King is a strong and violent law.

*Le liti i Clienti vincono non i procuratori.*

The Clients are they that win the cause, not the Proctours:

70 *Italian Proverbs.*

*Nota, Means of such Clients as bribe their Pro-  
fessors.*

*Le monache di Genoa tornano dal bag-  
no, e poi dimandano licentia dalle ba-  
dessa.*

The Nuns of Genoa return from ba-  
thing, and afterwaid go ask the Abbessie  
leave to go :

*Nota, A custome of many that will first contrive  
things of their own head, and afterwards eiber  
ask counsell whether it be well so have so done, or  
in a jeering way, whether they may go do such a  
thing, th. ug<sup>al</sup> eady effected.*

*Le feste son belle a casa d'altri.*

Festivalls do well, kept at other folks  
houses.

*Nota, This rule the Spaniard is sure to keep.*

*Le suore son le mogli de frati.*

The Nunnes are the Friers wives.

*Lefinante.*

A muckworm :

*Nota, Or an extraordinary penurious man : there is  
a book in Italian called La Lefina, which teach-  
eth wittily all the nicest points of good husbandry  
that can be possible, and he who is extraordinarily  
vers<sup>t</sup> in the practice of the precepts contained in that  
book, him we call Lefinante, as a jeering term ;  
Lefina is an awl, such as shoemakers use : and this  
mosco is about it in print, Quanto più si affoti-  
glia, tanto meglio fora, the smaller it groweth at  
the point, the better it boreth.*

*Lo*

*Italian Proverbs.*

71

*Le nationi smaltiscono diversamente il lor dolore, Il Tedesco lo beve, Il Francese lo conta, Lo Spagnolo il piagne, l'Italiano il dorme.*

Nations have divers wayes to drive away sorrow: The Germane he drinketh it away, The Frenchman he singeth it away, The Spaniard he weepeth it away, and the Italian he sleepeth it away.

*L'insegna del Hosteria, altri alloggia, e stà essa alla pioggia.*

The sign of an Inne inviteth others to come in, but it self standeth without in the rain.

*L'innamorato, vuol esser solo, savio, sollecito, secreto.*

A sater must be without rivall, wise, sollicitous, secreet.

*L'imboccarfi per man d'altri raro satia.*

To be fed with another mans hand seldom satisfieth.

*L'innocentia porta la protetione seco.*

Innocencie bringeth its protection along with it.

*Lo Sbadagliar non vuol mentir, o che egli ha sonno, o che vorria dormir, o che egli ha qualche cosa che non lo può dir.*

Yawning is never for nothing; either the party that yawneth is sleepy and would

sleep, or something else aileth him, which he will not tell what?

*Nota, Tawning in company is an argument of incivility and contempt of some or most, if not all the company.*

*Longia via longa bugia.*

A tedious journey, and a tedious lie.

*Nota, According to that, travellers may lie by authority.*

*L'usanza è guida degli ignoranti.*

Custom is the guide of the ignorant.

*Lui non perde la beretta in nissuna calca.*

He will not lose his cap in any crowd.

*Lui va cercando il male come fanno i medici.*

He hunteth after mischief as the Physicians do:

*Nota, Applied to Projectors or the like, who make up their mouths by the rumpes of the Commonwealth.*

# M

*M* *Ano bianca è assai lavata.*

A white hand is sufficiently wash'd.

*Maifu fiume grande, che non v'entrasse acqua torbida.*

Never was there a great river, but muddy water got in amongst it:

*Nota, Applied to great men that rise not altogether by virtue.*

Mal

*Mal può prender l'uccello che vola, chi non  
sà tener quello che hà in gabbia.*

He can ill catch a bird flying, who cannot preserve that which he hath in his cage.

*Meglio è dar la lana che la pecora.*

It is better to part with the wool, then the sheep.

*Meglio è dar un soldo, che prestarne venti.*

It is better to give a shilling away, then lend twenty.

*Meglio è l'esser invidiato che misericordiato.*

It is better to be envied, then pitied.

*Meglio è pericolar un tratto che star sempre in timore.*

It is better to hazard once, then to be always in fear.

*Mette pur sù legna, che in ogni modo la cenere val danari.*

Do, lay on more wood; hang it, the ashes will yield money:

*Nota, Us'd by way of Irony, when masia one laying of too much wood on the fire.*

*Mette la robba in un canton, che vien tempo che ella hà staggion.*

Lay up thy goods in a corner, there will be a time, they will be usefull.

*Mette il matto da per sè che egli diverrà savio.*

Put a fool by himself, and he will grow wise.

*Mare, femina, e fuoco, tre male cose.*

The sea, women, and fire, are three evils.

*Mercantia che piace è mezza venduta.*

Ware that liketh is half sold.

*Mercantia non vuol ne amici, ne parenti.*

Merchandize admitteth of no friends, nor kindred :

*Nota, Meaning that all relations must cease upon trading, or that a man should be shie of buying of his friends and kindred, for he cannot make his market so exact, as of a stranger.*

*Misura trè volte, e taglia una.*

Measure thrice, cut but once.

*Muro bianco carta de' matti.*

A white wall is paper for fools :

*Nota, According to that; Stultorum calami carbones, mœnia chartæ.*

*Muta pensier nel saggio, di s'avantaggio.*

Disadvantage will make a wise man to alter his opinion.

## N

**N** *Ave. vecchia, ricchezze del patrone.*

An old Ship argueth the riches of the owner.

Napoli.

*Napolitano largo di bocca, stretto di mano.*

A Neapolitan is free of his speech, but close fist'd.

*Ne ciò, che sai, ô hai, ô puoi, non voler mai dire.*

Never tell what thou knowest, what thou hast, or what thou canst do.

*Ne donna, ne tela, al lume di candela.*

Never chuse a woman, or linnen by candle light.

*Ne occhi in lettera, ne mano in tasca, ne orecchi in secreti altrui.*

Keep thine eyes from of another mans letter, thy hand out of another mans pocket, thine eares from over hearing other mens secrets.

*Ne can ne gatto mai s'annegano, purchè edino la riva.*

Neither dog nor cat are ever drowned, if once they see but the shore.

*Ne la moglie, ne il vino, ne il cavallo, non se vuol lodare.*

One should never commend his wife, nor his wine, nor his horse:

*Nota, So far as to exempt any body to barrow either.*

*Nella guerra d'amor chi fugge vince.*

In loves warres, he who flieth is the conquerour.

*Nel assentia del Signoro si conosce il servitore.*

A servant is known by his masters absence.

*Nel Armelino tosto si veggono le macchie.*

In an Ermin, spots are soon seen.

*Niente più tosto si secca che la lagrima.*

Nothing so soon drieth up, as a tear.

*Nissuno si vanti, d'haver l'amico trovato, se prima più volte non l'hà provato.*

Let no man boast to have found a friend before that he have tried him often.

*Non si parde giammai per far servizio.*

There is never any losse in doing of a good turn.

*Non accade consigliar il fortunato.*

It is to no purpose to counsel him who is lucky.

*Non giudicar la nave stando in terra.*

Judge not a ship as she lieth on the stocks.

*Non è buon mangiar cireggie co' signori.*

It is not good eating of cherries with great ones.

*Nota, For Lords and Ladies and the like lie stumper and picking, having eaten sufficiently of solid meats before.*

*Non far mai un medico tuo herede.*

Never make a Physician thine heir.

Non



*Non è scapato chi strascina la catena dietro.*

He is not quite got away, who drags his chain after him.

*Non è ghiotto, chi non assaggia di tutto.*

He is not properly a glutton, who tasteth not of all dishes.

*Non fù mai sì gran banchetto, che qualchun non desinasse male.*

There was never so great a feast, but some body fared amiss at it.

*Non bisogna imbarcarsi senza biscotto.*

One should not go a shipboard, without good store of biscuits.

*Non gettar il tuo, tanto per le mani, che tu lo vadi poi cercando co' pie di.*

Scatter not thy means away so fast with thy hands, that thou be constrained afterwards to seek it afoot :

*Nota, That is, be not a Prodigall, lest before thou die thou prove a beggar.*

*Non resta mai carne in beccaria per triffa che ella si fia.*

No meat is left in the butchery, let it be never so bad.

*Non diventano porri, se non quelli, che si traspiantano.*

None prove to be leeks, but such as are transplanted :

*Nota, Meaning the best leeks; applied to travellers, how that they prove the best men,*

Non

*Non anderai al Prete per la penitenza.*

Thou shalt not go to the Priest for penance :

*Nota, That is, I will revenge the businasse my self.*

*Non dir quattro fin, che non l'hai nel sacco.*

Many things fall between the cup and mouth.

*Non basta, saper rubar, bisogna ancora saper nascondere.*

It is not enough to know how to steal, one must know how to hide too.

*Non vuole, ma porge la mano.*

He willeth not, yet he putteth forth his hand :

*Nota, Applied to such as deny any present by way of complement, y<sup>e</sup> mean no lesse then to accept it : as maids say no and take it.*

*Non bisogna andar a rubar in casa de' ladri.*

A man must not rob a thieves house.

*Non val, levar a buon hora, bisogna buona ventura.*

It is not enough to rise early, one must be lucky withall.

*Non puoi metter la spada se non tieni fermo il fodro.*

Thou canst not put up thy sword, unlesse thou hold the scabbard still.

*Italian Proverbs.*

79

*Non bisogna guastar la coda al fagiano.*

A man must not spoil the Pheasants tail :

*Nota, That is, if a man tell a story, he should neither adde nor diminish from it.*

*Non si vogliono ricordar, i morti, a tavola.*

Dead folk ought not to be mentioned at meat :

*Nota, That is, nothing that is mournfull, nor more then any thing that is unrevil.*

*Non prestarebbe il coltello al Diavolo per scannarsi.*

He would not lend his knife to the Devil, to stab himself.

*Nota, Meant when we would expresse that such a man is the Devil and all for coverousnesse.*

*Non son uso a portar in groppa.*

I am not used to carry behind :

*Nota, That is, to put up affronts and injuries.*

*Non ho paura de' brutti volti, che son nato di Carnevale.*

I am not affraid of ugly faces, for I was born in Shrovetide :

*In Italy at Shrovetide masks are much in use where there are varieties of words used; thence arises the Proverb :*

*Nutritura, passa natura.*

Nurture, transcends nature.

O

O De, vede, tace, se vuoi viver in pace.

Hearc, see, and say nothing, if thou wilt live quietly.

Ogni femina e casta se non hà chi la caccia.

Every woman is chaste, if she be not tempted to the contrary.

Onor di bocca, assaigiora, e poco costa.

Lip-honour, may do much good, and stand a man but in a little.

Ogni becco torto vive di preda.

Every crooked beak liveth by preying.

Ogni dieci anni, l'uno ha bisogno del altro.

Once in ten year, one man hath need of another :

Nota, The superior of the inferior, as well as the inferior of the superior.

Ogni santo vuol la sua candelina.

Every saint will have his small Taper :

Nota, By way of offering, every one gladly would have a recognisance, though never so small, for a good turn done.

Ogni uno è parente del ricco.

Every body is a kinne to the rich man.

Onora :

*Onora il buono, perche ti honori, il tristo per  
che non ti dishonori.*

Honour him who is good, that he may ho-  
nour thee; him who is wicked, that he disho-  
nour thee not.

*O ragione, o non ragione, non andar in  
prigione.*

Right or wrong, go not to prison.

P

*Pallidezza del Nocchiero, di fortuna seg-  
na vero.*

The paleness of the Pilot, a true signe of  
a storm.

*Pan mentre dura, ma vino a misura.*

Bread as long as it lasteth, but wine by  
measure :

*Nota, That is, at meals bread and meat should not  
be wanting to the full, but wine or any strong  
drink should be limited to sobriety.*

*Pan d'un dì, uovo d'un hora, vin d'un anno,  
pesce di dieci, donna di quindici, amico di cent'  
anni.*

Bread of one dayes baking, an egge of  
an hours laying, wine of one years vintage,  
fish of ten years growth, a woman of fif-  
teen years of age, a friend a hundred years  
standing.

Papa

*Papa per voce, Rè per natura, Imperator per forza.*

A Pope by voyce, a King by birth, an Emperour by force.

*Parole di sera il vento le porta.*

Words spoken in the evening, the wind carrieth them away :

*Nota, For divers times men are apt to talk idle towards that time, by reason of some inordinate course or other; whereupon there is lesse regard given to words spoken at such a time.*

*Pasqua tanto deflata, in un giorno è passata.*

Easter so long longed for, is gone in a day.

*Paticnza, Tempo, e Danari accomodano il tutto.*

Patience, Time and Moneyes, set all things right.

*Penfi, che, Io sia di quei di Zago.*

Thinkest thou that I am one of Zagus.

*Nota, That is a fable: for men of that place so called, did sow needles, that they might reap barres of iron; and dunged their fleeces, to the end they might grow higher and this we say as English men say of the wise men of Gorum.*

*Perdonando troppo a chi falla, si fa ingiuria a chi non falla.*

By pardoning to much the offendour, there is an injury offered them, who offend not at all.

Per

*Per la rosa, spesso il spin, si coglie.*

For the rose sake, oft is the thorn pluckt.

*Perdendo la robba, perdi il consiglio.*

By losing thy wealth, thou losest thy wit.

*Per andar, salvo per lo mondo, bisogna have Occhio di Falcone, Orecchie d'asino, Viso di scimia, Parole di Mercanti, spalle di Camelo, Bocca di Porco, gambe di cervo.*

For a man to travel safely through the world, it behoveth him to have a Faulcons eye, an Asses ears, a Monky face, Merchants words, a Camels back, a Hogs mouth, and Deers feet :

*Nota, These also may be required in a good servant.*

*Perdona a tutti, mà niente a tè.*

Pardon all men, but not thy self at all.

*Per far il ladro fedele, convien di lui fidarsi.*

To make a thief honest, they way is to trust him,

*Per due che fanno il pan-in-casa, cento vogliono di quello del fornaro.*

Where there are two that have their bread baked at home, a hundred will have it from the baker :

*Nota, Most apply it thus; that wine never tasteeth well out of a Tavern, and that water is best at the Fountain head.*

*Pesa giusto, e vende caro.*

Weigh right, and sell dear.

Piaga

*Piaga per rallemar d'arco non sana.*

A wound is not cured, by the unbending of the bow :

*Nota, To be sorry when one man hath hurt another, is not satisfaction sufficient.*

*Picciola pioggia fa cessar gran vento.*

A small rain, may cause a great wind to cease.

*Piscia chiaro, e fa le fiche al medico.*

Make fair water, and a fig for the Physician.

*Più tira un pelo di donna, che cento carra de buoi.*

One hair of a woman, draweth more then an hundred yoke of oxen.

*Più vede un occhio del patron, che quattro de' servitori.*

One eye of the master, seeth more then foure of the servants.

*Più val in Corte, un panta di fortuna, che cent'anni di studio.*

At Court one moment of good fortune, is worth more then an hundred years study.

*Poca robba, poco pensiero.*

Little wealth, the lesser trouble.

*Poco può dar al suo scudier, chi lecca il suo taglier.*

There is but a small reversion for the servant, if the master lick his own trencher.

*Posto*



*Posso che il porro habbia il capo bianco, la coda è pur verde.*

Say the leek hath a white head, the tail of it is green.

*Promessa ingiusta tener, non è giusto.*

There is no equitie in keeping an unjust promise.

*Pur che il cavallo sia buono, e bello, non guardar di che razza, sia, ne di che manello.*

So the horse be good and comely, it is not materiall what breed he is of, or what coat.

*Nota, Meant not of race horses, but low priced horses for ordinary service.*

Q

*Quando la guerra comincioia, s'apre l'inferno.*

When warre beginneth hell openeth:

*Quando è perso il Rè, è fatto il gioco.*

When the King is lost, the game is at an end:

*Nota, This is taken from the game at Chess, and applied to Kings in battels, as soon as they are taken, or taken off, the army is defeated.*

*Quando il formento è ne campi, è d'Idio e de' santi.*

When corn is in the fields, it is Gods and the saints:

*Nota, That is, he only can send weather requisite for us; for by Saints must not be meant any thing aparo from God.*

Quando

*Quando l'huomo è incude, bisogna soffere  
quando è martello percuotere.*

When a man is an anvil, he must endure,  
when a hammer, strike.

*Quando il cieco porta la bandiera, guai a  
Quelli, che vengono dietro.*

When a blind man flourisheth the Ancient,  
wo be to them that follow him.

*Quando i fanciulli stanno cheti, hanno fatto  
qualche male.*

When children whist and say nothing, then  
have they done some mischief.

*Quanto più è caro, tanto miglior mercato  
per me.*

The dearer it is, the cheaper it is for me :  
Nota, *Mem.*, I shall save by not buying any at all  
of that commodity.

*Quanto più s'aspetta, più nuoce la vendet-  
ta.*

The more it is deferred, the worse the re-  
venge is.

*Quello che è buon pagatore, del altrui bor-  
sa è signore.*

He who is a good paymaster, is Lord of  
another mans purse.

*Quello che vuole amici assai, ne pruovi po-  
chi.*

He who will have abundance of friends,  
let him trie but few.

*Quello*

*Quello che bee al boccale, bee quanto li pare.*

He who drinketh out of the bottle, drinketh as much as pleaseth him.

*Quello che è colpevole, e non tace ode fovante, quel che li dispiace.*

He who is guiltie and is not silent, heareth that often, which angereth him.

*Quello che hà un piè in bordello, hà l'altro nello spedale.*

He who hath the one foot in a bawdy house hath the other in an hospitall.

*Quello che schernisce il zoppo, deve andar dritto.*

He who jeereth the lame, must go upright himself.

*Quello che si può torre, e lasciar stare è un bel partito.*

That is a fair motion that may be either taken, or left.

*Quello che non vā in suole, vā in tomaia.*

That which goeth not into the soles, goeth into the upper leather.

*Quel ch'è di patto non è d'inganno.*

That which is by way of bargain, is no couzonage :

*Nota, Noi albeis there should be a hard pennyworth in it.*

*Quello che non sà finger l'amico, non è fiero nimico.*

He

He who cannot counterfeit a friend, can never prove a bitter enemy.

## R

**R** Arc volte hà fame, chi stà sempre a tavola.

He is seldome hungry, who is ever at table.

Render ben per male, è carità; mal per bene, crudeltà; mal per male, vendetta; ben per bene, giustitia.

To reitore good for evil, is charity; evil for good, crueltie; evil for evil, a revenge; good for good, equitie.

Riser ba il colpo maestro.

Reserve the masterblow:

*Nota.* This is, teach not all thy skill, some secret is to be reserved; lest the scholar over-y deli his master, or they insult over him: this is taken from fencing.

## S

**S**acco vuoto non può star in piedi.

An emptie sack cannot stand upright:

*Nota.* Applied to such as either pinch themselves, or are pinche by hard fortune.

Sanità, senza danari è mezza malitia.

Health without money, is half a sicknesse.

Star-

*Sarto che non fa il nodo perde il panto.*

That taylor which maketh not a knot,  
looseth his stich.

*Solo Idio é senza peccato.*

He is lifelesse that is faultlesse. Only God is with-

*Sadiamente governa, chi fugge la ta-*  
*uerna.*

He governeth himself well, who eschew-  
eth the tavern.

*Savie all'impensata, e pazze alla pensata*  
*son le donne.*

Women are wise upon the sudden, but  
fools upon premeditation.

*Se Io cascassi indietro, mi romperci il naso.*

If I should fall backwards I should break  
my nose :

*Nota, That is, I am so crost in every thing that I un-*  
*dertake.*

*Se il giovane sapesse, & il vecchio potesse,*  
*non è cosa che non si facesse.*

If the young man did but know, and the  
old man were but able, there is nothing but  
might be effected.

*Sempre a beltà, fu leggierezza amica.*

Lightnesse was ever a friend to beautie.

*Sempre la parte del compagno par la più*  
*grande.*

Still ones fellows share seemeth the big-  
gest.

*Sera rosso, e negro matino, allegra il pellegrino.*

The evening red, and the morning duskie,  
joyeth the traveller.

*Se il savio non errasse il matto crepparebbe.*

If the wise man should never miscarry, the  
fool would burst :

*Nota, Through de pair.*

*Se il povero ti dona, è acciò ridoni.*

If the poor man doth give thee ought,  
he doth it that thou shouldest give him a-  
gain.

*Se vuoi esser amato, lascia il tutto dove l'hai trovato.*

If thou wilt be beloved, let every thing be  
where thou foundst it.

*Secondo i beni, sia la dispensa, il savio le crede, il pazzo non ci pensa.*

According to thy estate let thy charge be,  
the wiseman believeth it, the fool never re-  
gardeth it.

*Se coglie, coglie, se non, havevi paura ah.*

If he bitteth thee, he bitteth thee, if not,  
thou wert affraid wert thou ?

*Nota, Spoken against divers in Calabria, that will shoot a man up in the high way ; if they hit him, they have their intent in their pillage ; if they miss him, they are ready to say, what, wast thou affraid who was shoot but in jest.*

*Servito*

*Servitor pregato, parente, ne amico, non torrai mai, se vuoi esser ben servito.*

Never intreat a servant to dwell with thee, intertain not a kinsman or a friend into thy service, if thou meanest to be well served.

*Siena di sei cose piena, di torri e di compagne, di scolari, e di puttane, di becchi e di rosfiane.*

Siena is full of six things: Towers and bells, scholars and whores, cuckolds and bawds.

*Strascina dietro la catena, e dice pazzo a gli altri.*

He draggeth his chain after him, and saith others are mad.

*Sono come i quadri di Fiandra, belli da lungi, brutti d'appresso.*

They are like Flanders pieces, fair a far off, but ugly near hand:

*Nota, By Flanders peeces are meant landships, which are of course colours and please not but at a good distance.*

*Studio baston di bombace.*

Study a staffe of cotton.

*Nota, It offendeth and wasteth a man, though not so sensibly as other labour.*

T

**T** *Alguarda la cappa che non ti vede la borsa.*

Some look on thy cloak, and never mind thy purse.

E 2

Nota,

*Nota, Many are mistaken in our sides, some carry all, or more then they are worth, on their backs.*

*Tanto è il male che non mi nuoce, quanto il bene che non mi giova.*

The evil which doth me no hurt, is the same with the welfare which doth me no good.

*Tanto è mio quanto Io godo, e dò per Dio.*

So much is mine, as I enjoy, and give away for Gods sake.

*Tempo, vento, signori, donna, fortuna, voltano, e tornano come fa la luna.*

Time, wine, masters, a woman and fortune, change as the moon doth,

*Tresca con i santi, e lascia star i santi.*

Jest with knaves, and let saints alone.

*Troppo compagno d'alcuno non ti farai, che gioia più, e meno noia haurai.*

Never make thy self too familiar with any body, and thou shalt have more joy, and lesse trouble.

*Trè cose si cercano, che non si vorrebbero trovare, calcie squarciate, sesso sporco, e moglie goduta.*

Three things are looked for, which would not be found: ones breeches torn, a privy foul, and a wife enjoyed by another.

*Trè cose facilmente si credano, nave rotta, donna gravida, huomo morto.*

Three things are easily believed, a ship to be cast away, a woman to be with child, and a man to be dead.

*Trè*



*Trè cose se non fai, si fanno, schiumar la pignatta, maritar la tua figlia, e nettarti il sesso.*

Three things if thou do them not are done to thy hand; scumming of a pot, marrying thy daughter, and making clean thy privie.

*Trè cose son mal maneggiate, uccelli in man de' putti, bella giovane in man d'un vecchio, e vino trà tedeschi.*

Three things are evill handled; birds in childrens hands, a pretty maid in an old mans armes, and wine amongst Germans:

*Nota, For chil ben make no difference between a Nightingale and a Sparrow, nor an old man betwixt a Lady and a kitchen wench, y a German betwixt mamsy and conduu water.*

*Trè cose simili Prete, avvocato, morte, Il prete vuol dal ricco, e dal morto, l'avvocato vuol del dritto, e del torto, e la morte vuol il debile et il forte.*

Three things are much of a nature: A Priest, an Attorney, and Death; the Priest taketh from the living and the dead, the Attorney right and wrong, and death taketh along with it both weak and strong:

*Trè donne et un oca, fan un mercato.*

Three women & a goose, make up a market.

*Tutti non possiamo ogni cosa.*

All men cannot do all things.

*Trè cose bisogna, a far buona una torta  
saper, volere, poter.*

There are three things requisite to make a  
tatt good, skil how to make it, will & ability:  
*Nota, For to find cost enough, the like of any other  
good dish.*

*Trè cose vuol il campo, buon tempo, buon  
seme, e buon lavoratore.*

A field requireth three things, fair weather,  
good seed, and a good husbandman.

*Tutte le cose che fanno i signori sono ben fatte.*

All things superiours do, are well done :

*Nota, They will not be contradicted.*

*Tutte le volpi si truovano in pelliceria.*

All the foxes are found in the skimmers  
shop.

*Nota, Young and old, crafty and simple without dis-  
tinction.*

*Tutti vogano alla galliotta.*

All men row gally-way :

*Nota, That is, every one draweth toward himself.*

*Tù sei come l'asino che porta il vino, e beve  
l'acqua.*

Thou art like the asse that carrieth wine,  
but drinketh water for his own part.

*Tù stai al ombra del campanile.*

Thou dwellest under the shade of a steeple:

*Nota, Meane thou art beneficed.*

*Tù vorresti una legge per te, et una per gl'altri.*

Thou wouldst have one law for thy self, and  
another for others.

*Tù*

*Tù se i più matto, che un granchio, che, porta  
il cervello nella tasca.*

Thou art sillier then a crab, that hath all  
its brains in its paunch.

*Tu non farai giammai buon can in Puglia.*

Thou wilt never make a good dogge in  
Puglia.

Nota, Puglia is a place not far from Naples, where it  
is observed that the shepheards are very curious in  
singling out their dogs, which they intend to bring  
up far to oppose the wolves: they set a whole litter of  
them after they are pritty tidy a lapping of milk, the  
shepherd in the mean time bloweth a certain horn  
as a warning sound, that the enemy is approaching;  
those that leave their lapping to come to him, them  
he keepeth; the rest he hangeth: and when we would  
expresse that such a one is not worth the hanging,  
we use this Proverb.

V

*V Al più una beretta, che cento cuffie.*

One cap is worth a hundred quoifs:

Nota, Meant that a mā is more worthy thē a woman

*Vano è il par lar, dove s'attende l'opra.*

It is in vain to speak, where deeds are ex-  
pected.

*Vera prosperità, è il non haver necessità.*

True prosperitie is, not to be in necessity.

*Villano non è, chi in villa stà, ma villano è,  
chi villanie fa.*

He is not a clown that dwelleth in a coun-  
trety town, but he is a clown that doth clown-  
ish facts.

*Virtù della bocca, sana ciò che tocca.*

The virtue of the mouth, healeth all it toucheth :

*Nora, That is, good language.*

*Vincitia, chi non ti vedè, non ti prezza, ma chi ti vede ben gli costa.*

Venice, he who doth not see thee, doth not value thee ; but he that seeth thee shall pay for it.

*Vegliar allà luna, e dormir al sole, non è profitto ne honore.*

To sit up at moonshine, and lie a bed at sunshine, is neither profit, nor credit.

*Vedendo uno, il conosci mezzo, vedendolo parlar il conosci tutto.*

Seeing but a man thou dost half know him, heare him but speak, and thou knowest him to the full.

*Vien l'asino di montagna, e caccia il cavallo di stalla.*

The asse cometh out of the mountains, and outeth a horse out of the stable :

*Nora, Many an upstart clown serves gentlemen so.*

*Ufficio pregato, mezzo pagato.*

A courtesie intreated, is half recompensed.

*Vien, mà vien gobbo.*

Come, but come stooping :

*Not. That is, come well loded, & you shall be welcome.*

*Virtù per succession mai non s'acquista.*

Virtue is never gotten by inheritance.

*Un timore è l'haver oro, il non haverne un dolore.*

To

To have gold is a fear, to have none is a grief.

*Un sol invitto, molti vinti scampa.*

One man unconquered, setteth many conquered at liberty.

*Un solo ricce n'impoverisce molti.*

One rich man alone impoverisheth a great many.

*Un honesta apparenza, colpe infinite asconde.*

An honest look, covers an infinite faults.

*Un par d'orecchie, seccano cento lingue.*

One pair of ears will drie up 100. tongues.

*Un vergognoso ci si morrebbe di fame.*

A bashfull man might even starve here :

*Nota, Applied to some that come to the Court, and are so mannerly that they cannot eat any thing, when as before they are aware, the meat is all devour'd, or taken off the table from them.*

*Un bel morire, tutta la vita hanora.*

A fair death, crowneth the whole life.

*Un picciol don, causa spesso gran guiderdon.*

A small present oft times is the cause of a great guerdon.

*Una man lava l'altra, et amendue il viso.*

One hand washeth the other, and both the face.

*Una testa colla lingua, val il doppio.*

A head with the tongue in it, is worth double the price.

*Una buona insalata, è principio d'una cattiva cena.*

A

A good fallat, is the beginning of a evil supper.

*Una noce sola non suona in un sacco.*

One onely nut cannot sound in a bag.

*Volontà, fa mercato, mà danari pagano.*

The will maketh up the bargain, but monneys pay for the commodities.

*Volendo far quel che non puoi, t'interviene, quel che non vuoi.*

Being wilstull to do what thou art not able, that befalleth thee, which thou art not well pleased with.

*Util soccorso mai non venne tardi.*

Profitable relief never came late.

*Val più un testimonio di vista, che dieci d'veite.*

One eye witness, is better then two heare sayes.

*Veder il bruscolo de gli altri, e non sentir le sue traui.*

We look not what is in the wallet behind.

*Vender la pelle, dell'orso innanzi obo sia preso overo.*

*Vender L'uccello in su la frofca.*

The triumph before the victory.

*Vuoi far vendetta del tuo nemico, governati bene.*

Wilt thou revenge thy self on thy enemy? behave thy self well:

Nota, That is, be an honest man.

FINIS



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